G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

1895-6.

~~191~~ .

(Court)

Later references.

File No. 1 - 1895

Serial Nos. 1 - 39 -

1 - 41

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. ~~1 - 39~~. 1 - 41

Majs **~~Part~~ B for** Nov. 1896

SUBJECT.

Conviction of the accused in the Malavalli Riot-1.

W D 88—GPB—50,000—24-7-16

Countermanded (except Comp nos.)

Jwazed H.

Sent to Dewan on (1)

Cpy of Telegram dd 16-5-96.

Mysore Deputy reports serious riot at Malvalli on morning of fourteenth. Bestars marriage procession timed for two o'clock fourteenth. Vakkaligars objectors. Assistant Superintendent with fifty Reserve Police reached Malvalli thirteenth evening. Fourteenth morning Amildar rode out to locate Reserve & Police. Vakkaligars assembled pulled down & Amildar beat and hurt. Reserve Inspector's expostulations useless. Assistant Superintendent hurried to the spot. Mob armed with clubs pelted stones. Amildar was being beaten to death. Reserve Inspector fired. Mob receded but charged again and again. After Six, Seven shots Amildar was rescued, Amildar, wounded Police, four of wounded mob in Hospital, three of the mob killed, Seven or eight wounded. Deputy Commissioner is in Malvalli investigating. Yesterday night under telegraphic instructions from Inspector General fifty Reserve Police were despatched from Bangalore to Malvalli. Deputy Commissioner considers the firing was necessary.

Sent to Secretary
I sent this telegram at
10-30 this morning to Secretary
the original letter sent to Secretary
& Secy. copies of letter
Telegram sent
16/5/96

№ 1355

Dupty Commissioner's Office
Mysore District (4)
Dated Camp Malavalli 14th May 1896

To

The Secretary to the Government
of Mysore
Revenue and General Department

Sir,

On the 12th May 1896 when I was encamped at Seringapatna for the Arrack and Toddy sales, the Sub-Division Officer of French Rocks and the Assistant Superintendent of Police of French Rocks wanted fifty Police Constables to preserve order at a Marriage Procession of the Bestars at Malavalli, adding that on a similar occasion some time ago Police help had been sent in consequence of the Vokkaligars' objection to the procession. Accordingly fifty Police Constables and two Police Inspectors were sent. The Police Assistant Superintendent went with the force to Malavalli in advance myself and the Sub-Division Officer and arrived there in the evening of the 13th May 1896. The time for the procession being

2 P.M. today (the 14th May 1896) the Amildar of the place went this morning on horse-back to point out to the Police where they should stand at the time of the procession. The Vakkaligaru assembled in very large numbers and all at once attacked the Amildar, pulled him down from his horse and beat and hurt him seriously. The Special Reserve Police Inspector who was with the Amildar exhorted the people assembled not to do like that, but to wait till my arrival and then re-present their grievances if any. This was of no avail and the mob continued to be unruly. Hearing of this, the Police Assistant Superintendent hastened to the spot and advised the men not to be turbulent. But the mob, armed with clubs, cleavers &c, continued to become more and more refractory and pelted stones profusely, hurting the Police from the Police Assistant Superintendent downwards. The Assistant Superintendent and the Special Reserve Police Inspector having failed in their attempts to rescue the Amildar, who

was

was being beaten to death, and having also failed to induce the Mob to cease pelting stones at the Police, they had to open fire. Accordingly the Special Reserve Police Inspector fired a shot at the Mob. It receded for a moment and then charged again when another shot was fired. It again receded and again charged. So on 6 or 7 shots were fired. It was only then that the Amildar was rescued. When he was being carried, the Mob pursued the Police, but the latter managed to bring him away. He is now in the Hospital and every care is being taken of him, and also of the wounded Police. The Assistant Superintendent of Police has also been hurt, but he is attending to duties as usual. Three of the Mob have died and seven or eight have been wounded. The exact number of the wounded among them has not as yet been ascertained, as they are apparently keeping back through fear of being arrested as members of an unlawful Assembly. Four that have been somewhat severely hurt are undergoing treatment in the Hospital. I ascertained these facts on my arrival here just now. The investigation of the

Case

care is going on. The Assistant Superintendent of Police tells me that if the Mob had not been fired at, the lives of the Amildar, of himself and of the Police would have been lost. He (Mr. Ranjaraj Urs) and the Special Reserve Inspector Mr. Raghavakar appear to me to have acted in a very commendable manner.

I have re

Sdy: B. H. Venkatavaradaiengar

Ky: Commissioner

dear brethren and sisters of the C of C. but the Complainants being the dear brethren have agreed that the Bishops will carry out the wishes of the majority of the Church in the matter — The dear brethren may be left entirely with the C of C and the Complainants to impress upon them the necessity of yielding to the wishes of the Church as it is known through the Bishops and that full confession will be made —

Yours

R. Pearce

accompanied the
capies of the mail
We upset Thursday
Morning as Mr Mathews
was had order
the mail the driver
did not be all right
Mr Mathews Rec
ved by Mr Malcolm
Wright and I have
asked him to make
the mail engagem
ful on Mon

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

15/5 (5)

My dear Mr Greenwood for

Mr Narasimha Rao came me and went to me that he has arranged for the post-mortem Exn of the dead bodies being held. It seems the bodies were taken by the Nagpur and as no report of Police

1915

(5)

My dear Mr Simmons for

Mr Cody has told

me that the dear

bodies have been by M

from Woolangabbi & then

plain and that as

no letter was received from

the Rev the coroner

has report & held

post mortem & that the

papers are now held

about the case. The

bodies cannot be taken

back without such

authorization as is required

just making out notes for letter
to the Colonel Engineer of third plan
that takes out steps
Wear. the post mortem held
in the usual place, in
the Yard of the Coach Passage
Hearse on the bodies
of the relatives who
desired as of their
burial
I really cannot
understand how the Yard
adjoined the dead bodies
who brought to mingle
from Malcolm
We Wanderers are not
here - Please give the

Mysore (6)

May 15 1881

My dear Srinivasaiengar

I have started my kit
Cart & leave this morning
myself early tomorrow
morning & expect to be welcomed
by Sally. I have asked
the Regimental Surgeon
& Medical Post before
this & medically to

doors to enable the
report Shaw
to make reaching
purpose before evening
It will facilitate the
understanding of this
report if a family
account sketch of
the locality could
accompany it
~~[illegible]~~ Could you
order a map

Overall to join my camp
tomorrow morning early
Yours sincerely
H Goldwin Smith

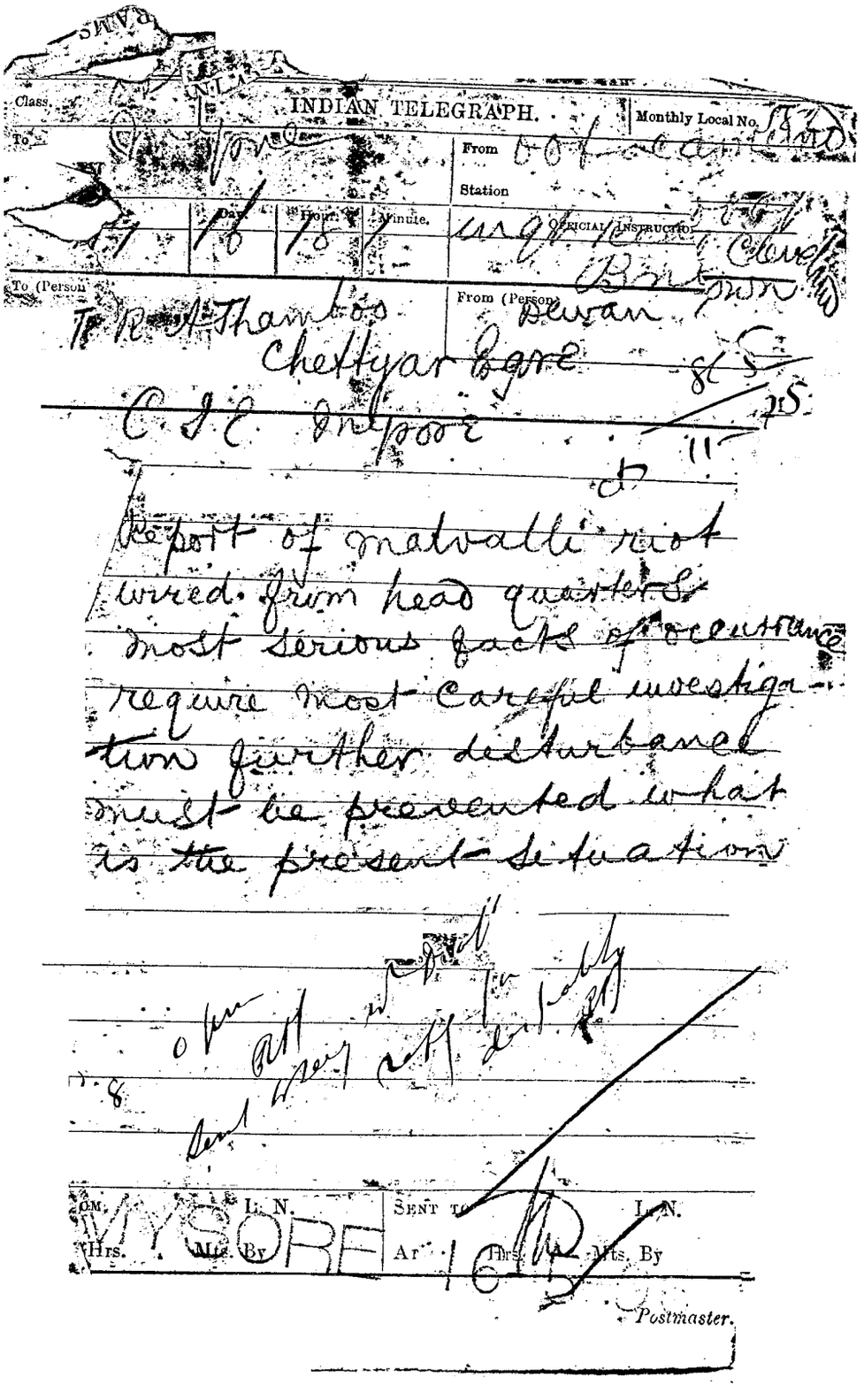
X

SKU
c4 11-1895

X

86

11-1895



INDIAN TELEGRAPH.

Class. | Monthly Local No.

To | From

Station

Day | Hour | Minute. | OFFICIAL INSTRUCTION

To (Person) | From (Person)

To R. H. Thamboo
Chettyar Bgre
C. J. C. Dindigul

Dewan
Bangalore
8 5
25
11

Report of malvalli riot
wired from head quarters
most serious facts of occurrance
require most careful investiga-
tion further disturbance
must be prevented what
is the present situation

Sent

Recd

Sent

OM. | L. N. | Sent To | L. N.

Hrs. | Mts. By | Ar | Hrs. | Mts. By

MYSORE

Postmaster.

Gen. 31]

CAMP OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE
REGD. No. 9667
CAMP Mysore
DATE 18/5/96

189

From The Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District

To The Secretary to the Govt of Mysore Revenue and Genl Depts

Dated 16th May 1896.

Despatched

Received

General No.
No. 1358

Enclosure No.

Stating that order was reserved the same day on which the suit took place at Mallavalli

Sir

Subject to the Commissioner's decision the bearer is the person who brings this from Mallavalli

Q.
17/5/96

The Town Inspector says he cannot be received here

a letter from the Chairman Comg Clerk asking him to send him the charges & the Cowle

Q.
17/5

4.45 pm Seen. The first report of this suit may now be read and a long order passed & duly read at the same time; and a full report of the circumstances which led to the action of the Police in going on the suit called for.

As the Mamlatdar's report is silent as to the truth or otherwise of the statement made before Mr Venkata Rama Gowda engineer that he was assaulted & the result reported.

All
17.5.96

No. 1358

(9)

Deputy Commissioner's Office,
Mysore District
Camp Mallavalli 16th May 1896.

To

The Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Revenue and General Departments.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. 1305 of the 14th May 1896 regarding the riot that took place that day at Mallavalli, I beg to state that order was restored the same day. The marriage procession of the Beesters took place to-day without a hitch. The Inspector General of Police who came here to-day said that he would take up the investigation and the prosecution of the case (of rioting) with the help of the Sub-Division Officer of French Rocks. As soon as the Police present the charge sheet, trial will commence.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obdt. servant

Deputy Commissioner
of the Mysore District.

Mysore
16 May 1896

(11)

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

My dear Mr Thompson

I have seen the letter from the persons whom you sent to me. I have ascertained from them that full enquiry will be made as to what has occurred & further done.

The three persons killed are

1 Hanumaiah Gaudah
2 Chandru Gaudah &
3 Muddayamah

The medical men say that they were found & are certified to have died from the effects of Opium & that the man quite recently took it. Seven of the persons first Malavalli

Hospital

N° 2 Chandan Sandabs' son
met the corpse on the
road Bhyrom after
it has left Undarilla

N° 1 Corpse has been brought
Bhyrom } on Venkata
Naik who and me
Jeppa with Venkatappah (not join Them)
seen Bhaire awaited for
the corpse being brought Bhyrom
for funeral rites

The relatives of N° 2 to
an annam Retinue at an
other house to perform the
funeral ceremonies. I think they
may be told to. They are

hand up for Expenses We may pay them each a Dinner —

Mr Wm Nathan has already obtained the most important for the redemption of Nº 3 Con of W. 2 Victoria Mark, no further investigation of them seems necessary — Whether Messrs Wm Nathan & Son they can return the Warrants to the Commissioner has not yet been

Yours truly

A Thomson C.

P.S. I return Mr Nathan's Letter & Do not further

Marked on the Volcanic Survey Mark

(11)

Mysore
6 5 96

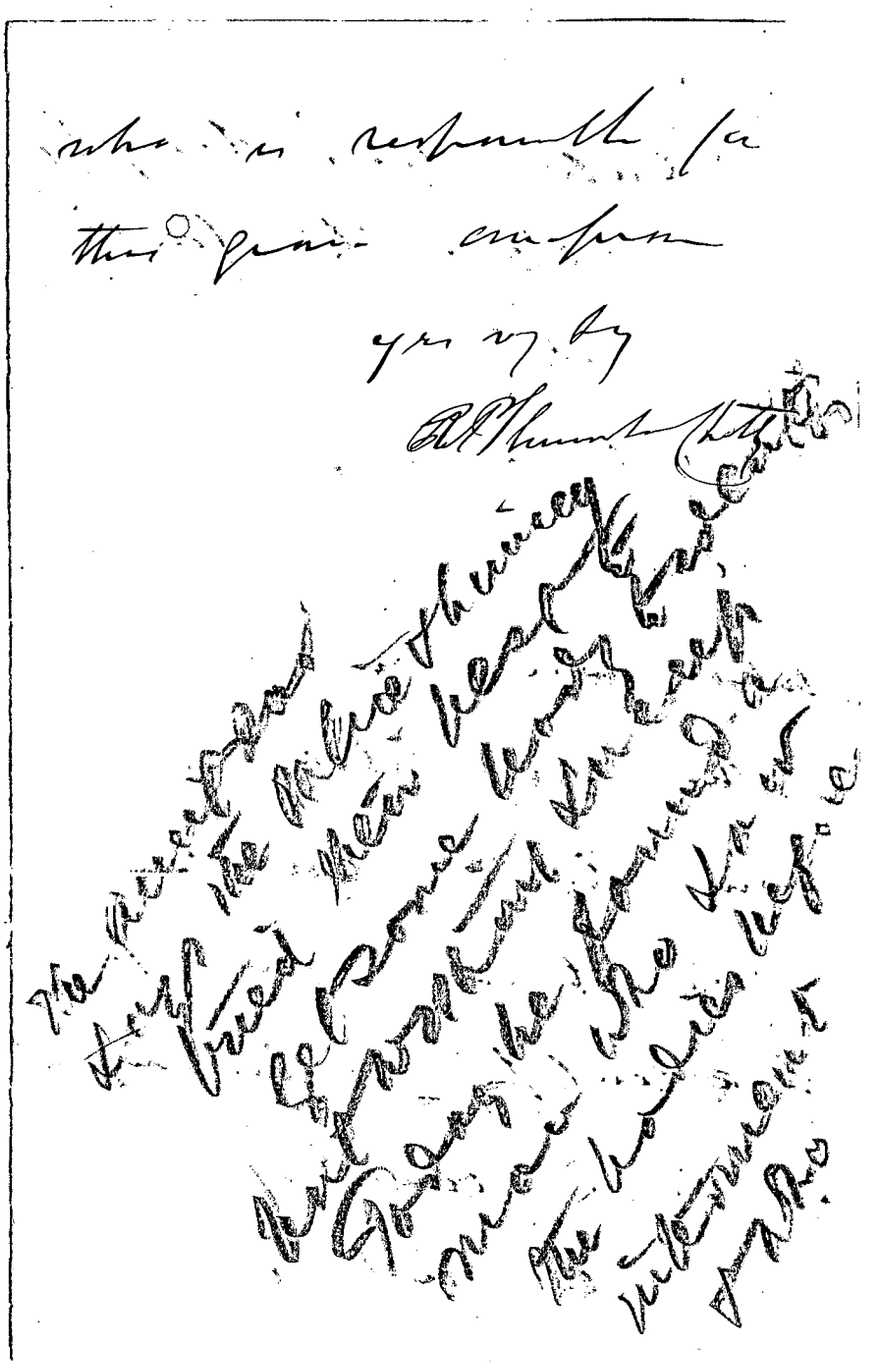
GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

My dear W Simpson

I just saw the Amb-
ka. tells me that during the
past month one of the
dead bodies (Hammersley)
there was no one to
identify the corpse - who
was said to have
inclosed body. Thus
supports my comprehension

that Cabin was brought
in a report (at
of the dead relations
Vedikkaranthi — The
Cat man and Vedikkaranthi
who were in the town
who are the two
I am told, could
have been used for
evidence — This custom
is most remarkable
& I do not know

89
Ch 11-95



GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Mysore
16/5/96

Memo

On the morning of the 15th instant, Col Campbell received a D.O. from the Dy Comr Chalvalli. In that DO was enclosed a copy of the report said to have been made to the Secy. The report in question has not yet reached the Secretary. Perhaps it was addressed to Bangalore. The Dy Comr has been asked to report what has become of it & what has since occurred. His reply is awaited.

2. The said report contained information regarding a serious disturbance which resulted in several deaths. Three of the dead bodies were brought to Mysore by persons interested. They were stopped by the Police outside the town. Instructions were given that the bodies should not be

brought into the town & taken to the Palace as intended by the persons accompanying them. The bodies were first taken to the Hospital & then to the Jail premises for post-mortem. The Dy C of Police saw them. The post-mortem was held by the Civil Surgeon whose report has not yet been received. It is said that the bodies bore marks of gun shot wounds. The Asst Collector & Magistrate and the Town Inspector had orders to bring to the Spot the persons who had come in charge of the dead bodies. Those persons somehow disappeared & could not be easily found. After some search, the widow & son of one of the deceased persons, the son of another, & two other

o So that he might not assume them that they had moved course & fled carrying the dead bodies &/ while doing -

men not initially connected with the deceased were found, & taken first to the Office of Police, then to the Secy & lastly to the Dist. Councillor. Among those that appeared before the Secy was one Venkata Naik but for whose Identification, the dead bodies would not probably have been brought to my store at all. He pretended to be thoroughly disinterested. It was evident however that he was a man of some influence and was determined to discredit the local Police and Magistracy. The widow of one of the dead persons & the son of another of them seemed to know very little about what took place at Chalakudi. They heard of the deaths & they were told by Venkata Naik that they should recover the corpses to my store as there was

no chance of further being done at Malvalli. They begged to be allowed to go back. The Secy ordered the Police to feed them as they came. - Claimed that they were starving since the morning of the 14th. On the morning of the 16th, they were permitted to return, some money being given them for expenses.

3. Mr Madhava Rao left for Malvalli early on the morning of the 16th, & he hoped to be able to reach Malvalli by 8 a.m. of the same day. He arranged to have Govt Horses hooked, so that his report might reach Bangalore before the evening of the 16th. His report has not however arrived as yet; & we are in hourly expectation of it.

4. No further disturbance has been reported or heard of. It is believed that everything is quiet at Malvalli now.

5. There is nothing more to report.

21

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

The only account of the occurrence is that contained in the copy of Dr Gowri's report received by the Private Secy to the Maharani Regent. The relatives of the deceased have of course a different tale to tell. They deny that the Ex. had anything whatever to do with the feud between Wokkaligas and Beders or that the object of the deceased & others in assembling near the temple was in any way connected with that feud. They had a devara séve to perform. This done, the people were at their meals when the Amildar arrived & directed them to disperse. They begged to be allowed to finish their meal & then go. The wounded hear of it & insisted upon their leaving the place at once. They

demonstrated - the gave the signal
& the Police fired, killing four
and wounding seven - Such is
their story - They assert that the
Amritsar and the Lahore (meaning
Reserve Inspector Nagarwan)
are all right - and that the allegation
that either of them was attacked
or hurt - is wholly unfounded - They
deny having seen either the Asst
Supt of Police or the Sub Inspector -
They explain that the dead bodies
were taken to the Mortuary at
Chowk, that the Hospital assistant
whosphoned the idea of their having
been fired at by the Police, and
that consequently with the Dy
Comrs permission the bodies
were brought - with - my leave,
not - for the purpose of being
laid before Her Majesty, but -

~~for the~~ in the hope ~~had~~ of the real cause of death being ascertained by an impartial & unprejudiced medical officer.

16/5/96

DJ Mr. Thurston (Chief Constable) has been in almost hourly communication with the Secretary and the Police authorities to give the necessary instructions and to find out exactly the present situation. In the absence however of any information from the scene of the riot, nothing more could be done than what - under his orders, has already been done. It is believed that all necessary precautions have been taken to prevent a recurrence of the breach of the public peace, and to allay local excitement & general fears

80 Lowar horses were sent by road, 1870

Many letters by Post, or Telegram at the Office, the Mayor's House, the Chief Constable's House, the Police Station &c &c

17/5/96
Mysore 30 Jan
(12)

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

My dear Mr Thompson

Thanks for your letter
just received

I have duly sup-
plied Mr Colquhoun Hon. I &
pass to despatch.

I return to you a
little article of the Mines
Report - please see my note
therein

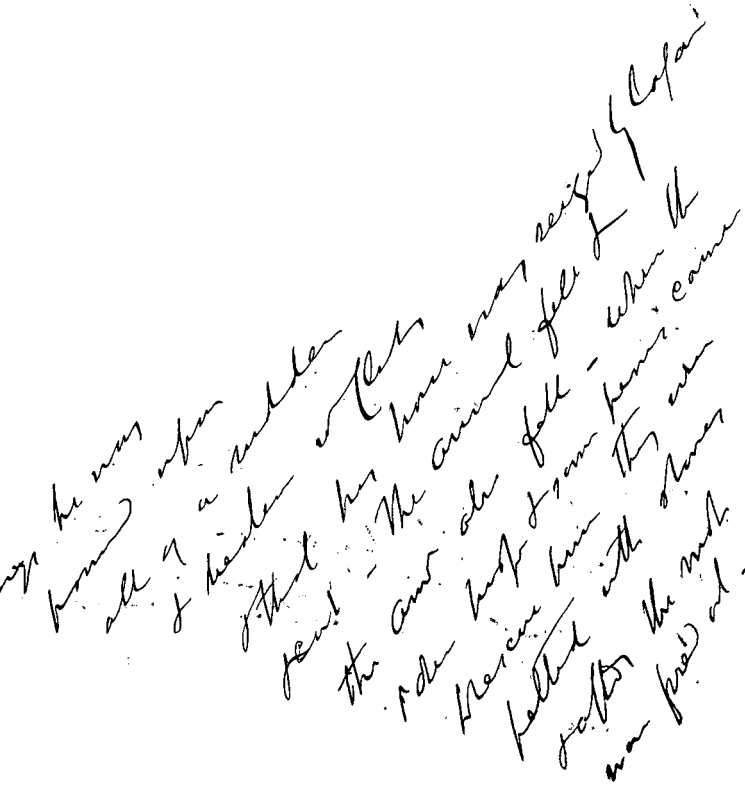
The Coal Ash is not
nitty (Mr Mc Cann
knows how to
to mysore. The Mines Book

not have attacked them. Should
if they come they may be
dealt with as the Mr
y brothers were - I am
glad you have enlisted
Mr Potter and Sy

The Amt seems that
Gentle pen darter as
Worshipful Ryman read
this my a letter in Number
Stamp in his own handy.

Hope you will be
able to send the dewar
another memo I intend
transfer some yield

Yours



The reports of the
this are very meagre -
We must have a
more detailed report

17/5

Sunday
my
5.30 am

(12)

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Dear Mr Srinivasa Iyer

It is very strange that up to this, the Head report of the 9/Lancers has not reached you from the 11th Dn. at Bangalore

I expect Mr Mathura Rao's report today -

I believe you have asked the 9/Lancers yesterday to let us know at once if all is quiet at Nandidrug

From the statement of Venkata Naik (who came

with the dead bodies)
made in [redacted] Inquest,
it is often the person who
was appointed was a
Juror who was taking
much did not attack
the case of the air
they were fired at. If
the Rev. Nagana Rao
came forward simply he
came they would not hear.
the plan at once whether
this story is true or not
the previous Rev made
Enquiries Rev would
show As stated in the

8c 12

ch 11 - 95

Delawares telegram must carefull enquiry should be made whether the Sioux actually put forth power prompted under the circumstances in taking the extreme step of Court of the instigation who must carefully be enquired into. The prosecution of the Sioux Offenders who assisted them at the time when the mob was fired at ... & ... & ... &

(12)

17/5

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

My dear Mr Srinivasachar

I have not received up to this any communication from Mr Madhava Rao about a Thesildar as soon as I get it I will keep it in view

Thanks for the additional information contained in your note just received

Yours very truly

P.S. Mr Abdul Rajman who was with me has perused the papers you sent him. They are returned herewith

Mysore
Library
Government of Mysore

17/5/96 (12)

My dear Mr Krishnaiengar

Many thanks
for the enclosed portion. Your
memo of the demand faithfully
& carefully
described what passed between
us from 9 to 9.30 when
you say Mr Narasimha Rao
left on the morning of 16th -
perhaps you meant "on
the night of 15th -"?

I am annoyed
at any Mr Narasimha Rao
report. I am sure all
is quiet now. I must have

not another room — as we have done all that we can do when the little information that reaches us

Yours truly

G. P. Thomson

P.S. I am glad, as they come, you were here to do the needful.

GPT

that there were good
reasons to justify the action
of the Govt.

Gen. the Hon'ble Hon
had forwarded the Govt
report to the Secretary
and we will be helped
by the instructions of the
Secretary of State

The Under Secy should
have waited to get at
any rate when he read the Govt
of Canada report intimated at
any rate what action he
will. Mr. Chamberlain does

814
ch 11 — 95

Mysore
18. 5. 96.

(13)

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

My dear Mr Ramaswamy Iyer

I have not heard anything from Mr Madava Rao. As I remember from the Mamool the reports are very meagre. There is no information as to the number of villagers who formed the mob fired at on the 4th at Malavalli. Have you received any petitions or complaints from Malavalli people

Vaketa bank said there were
any 300 or 400 persons assembled
today there meeting. Where
as in this case a man
has been fired at, four
times have been laid, severely
wounded, the Jury must be
satisfied that the
action of the Police (i.e firing
of a gun) was justifiable
or was there such an assault
of the nature as caused reasonable
apprehension of death or
grievous hurt - Although it is
now the 4th day after the
occurrence neither the Magistrate

Mohammadan has given us the particulars. As regarded of the Diwan, most careful investigation must be attended to enable those to decide who are in the wrong. Of course the prosecution for Assistant Commissioner openly must take place privately. Nor allowed both the accused to be present. That is the course of this action, I do not see why the Sarkar will not be bound to sanction the public prosecution of the Police Officer who acted

indecently hastily - whatever is done must be done promptly - otherwise there will be an exaggerated and untruthful account of what passed, creating alarm in the minds of the public - The local papers are sure to detect facts and pass scandalous & senseless comments. Is it usual in such cases to communicate with the Corps a brief report account of what has transpired what action has been taken? If so, better to give the local papers accounts as far as we have received from the Consul.

Yours

O.H. Thomas

(14)

18.5.96

Please insert memo (11-5-96)
Lieut Hare -
Please read
Mr Reed
Mr Shultz
& the 1 Jan.
Cdt

The 2d paragraph of the draft may be revised as follows.

The No of people assembled; the truth or otherwise of the allegation that the people rose at Ulundi & had nothing whatever to do with the concentrated resistance of the Zealous previously, the No of Europeans killed & wounded & the nature of the injuries inflicted. All these facts are relevant.

The Magistrate reports that disappointing that no medical degree should be allowed to enter Zululand as a medical expert unless he shall have passed into all that has been taught & practised, the Examinations

1° the steps taken to disperse the assembly, the conduct after being commanded to disperse & what ensued;

I have received no Petitions or complaints -

I propose to adopt the 2d paragraph as herein -

I don't think it necessary to refer to the Draft -

Cdt
18.5.96

Lieut Hare has been recently & specially employed to write a full report upon which

and a dividend thereout
shall as early
as practicable with
special reference
to the above facts
and to the various
claims ~~thereto~~ thereto
it ~~may~~ absolutely necessary
for the Board to
open fire as well
as to the extent of
the injury caused by
such fire.

C.

Sl 16.
Ch 11—95

(15)

Mysore 18 May 1895

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

My dear Sir Sheshadri Iyer,

My two telegrams and the memoranda I caused the Secy to send you would have apprized you of what had been done re re Madanakki post.

In my first letter to you I informed you that Dr Mathura Rao went to Madanakki to make most careful enquiries and to report the real facts. I have just received his report which I enclose. He gives a detailed and exhaustive account of what happened and I personally agree in the conclusion arrived at by him.

R 18.5.96
2.45 pm.
AH

W 4 Enc

Nov 11-95 (16)

Camp Mallavalli
May 17, 1896.

My dear Mr. Thumboo Chetteyar.

I came here yesterday in the morning, met the Deputy Commissioner and the Sub-Division Officer and the Assistant Superintendent of Police on the high road at the gate of the taluk cutcherry, and drove straight into the Petta, the scene of the riot. The people had not quite quieted down, and the shops were closed. The arrival of the Mysore Cavalry and the Barr the previous evening had led to the mob dispersing to their homes. The streets were almost deserted when I went into the Petta, and the parties of Barr and reserve Police were searching the houses of the ringleaders for guns and other weapons.

The riot took place at about 8 A.M.

on the morning of the 14th. The Dy. Commissioner and the Sub-Division Officer came in at about 4 P.M. that day. The people were much excited when they arrived. The leaders of the Vokkaliga faction would not allow the dead and wounded to be kept in the dispensary, but took away both by force in spite of the protests of the Hospital Assistant, and in defiance of the orders of the District Magistrate. They overpowered the Police when they attempted to stop the carts on the road to Mysore. The authorities were averse to using further force and allowed the carts to pass on. In the evening the Mysore Cavalry, and later on the Barr arrived, and this had a very reassuring effect on the public mind. The leaders in the riot had left Malvally, and some had gone to Mysore with the dead bodies and the wounded men.

There is a long standing dispute between the Beaters on the one side and Vokkaligars on the other regarding the right of the former to

Vokkaliga - 76.
Sivachar - 25.
Dasabanajiga - 7.
Uppili - - 6
Agasale - 7
Ganiyar - 5.
Musalman. 5.
Hajam - - - 4
Beedar - - 2
Mudaliar - 2.
Telugu Banajiga 1.
Darji - - - - 1
Christian - 1
142

pass in procession through the main street. This main street is the high road leading from Mysore to Kankanhally, and on to Bangalore. It is the Petta street and is inhabited by all sections of society. The Vokkaligas however form the majority. The houses according to caste are given in the margin.

On a previous occasion about November last, opposition was apprehended from the Vokkaligas to the passage of the procession of the Beedas through the main street, when the Sub-Division Officer and the Police Superintendent of Mysore attended with a force of Special Reserve Constables, and saw the processions carried out without any opposition.

A marriage procession was expected to take place on the 14th of this month. The Amildar apprehended trouble in connection with it, and gave intimation to the Sub-Division Officer and the Assistant Superintendent of

Police who were in Seringapatam. The Assistant Superintendent arrived at Malavally on the evening of the 13th. It was arranged that the procession should take place at 2 P. M. on the 14th. The Amildar was instructed to take the Mysore Special Reserve Inspector Nagarkar with him with the Special Reserve men, about 40 in number, who had come in with the Assistant Superintendent of Police the previous evening, and to post them at certain points on the route of the procession. The Amildar was on horseback and the Special Reserve Inspector was walking by his side. The Reserve Constables were marching "in fours" but owing to the crowd on the road the Special Reserve were ordered to go in "twos" when the party were within 10 yards of open space marked B. Men were collected here and there all along the route and were talking in whispers. They Amildar & Inspector went to the "Arlé Katté" marked X on the sketch. This is about the point where the lane leading

leading from Bestagré joins the main Petta road. Here six reserve men were posted, and the Amildar then went back on horseback to shew the other points which required special attention. The Reserve Inspector was at the "Arlé Katté". As the Amildar came to the place marked A, he was set upon by two or three men and severely beaten with sticks. A man aimed a blow at him with a bill hook and this struck the pony on the haunch. The Amildar was then pulled down from the pony, and when he fell he was again beaten with clubs. His housekeeper and Police orderly tried to sheild him, but these were themselves beaten by the Vokkaligas. On seeing the Amildar dragged down, the Special Reserve Inspector Nagarkar ran to his rescue with his constables. The constables struck the assailants with the butt end of their carbines and the Amildar was taken to the open space marked B, and seated on the pial of the house B. It will be noted that the open ground has

houses on three sides with the main street in front. When the Amildar was being taken to the jail, he was chased by a man and struck with a club. Inspector Nagarkar snatched the club from the man and had him arrested by his constables. Then the mob began to pelt stones and rescued the assailant. The Assistant Superintendent of Police who was in his house, on hearing of the assault on the Amildar went to the place accompanied by Probationary Inspector Rangaraj Urs who was in plain clothes and by the Taluk Inspector Sundara Row. He had to pass through a crowd but he had no difficulty in making his way. There was a large crowd collected on the main street armed with clubs. Inspector Nagarkar was talking to them and trying to persuade them to disperse. The mob was very excited and wanted to push forward to where the Amildar was. At one time they had got close to him and had lifted up their clubs to strike at him. Inspector Nagarkar with the help of his Reserve Constables pushed back

the crowd and told them to disperse. By this time the Police and the mob got mixed together and there was hardly space for the Police to form and charge with their carbines. It may be noted here that the Police Reserve had only taken their carbines (muzzle loading) without any ammunition as they did not apprehend any trouble and as the object of their being taken out in the morning was only to have the places to be taken by them pointed out to them the actual procession having been arranged to take place in the afternoon. Finding the mob getting unruly and determined to wreak their vengeance on the Amildar the Reserve Inspector would appear to have drawn his sword and kept the crowd at a distance by pointing it at the crowd. The Assistant Superintendent also tried to reason with the mob, but they were too excited to listen to him. Just as the Officers were trying to pacify the mob close to them, a shower of stones fell from all sides. It would appear that stones were falling off and on as the parley was going on,

but this sudden attack from a distance quite disconcerted the Officers. One stone hit the Assistant Superintendent on the shoulder and another on the foot. The Reserve Inspector was similarly hit below the right eye and on the wrist.

The rioters meanwhile had their ranks swelled by new comers and the Police and Officers say that they saw a sea of clubs, choppers and hatchets lifted up high in the air. The ringleaders were defiant and used insulting language towards the Amildar, and also to the Police, because they were trying to help the Amildar. The authorities were being hemmed in on all sides and found no escape from their position. They tried to rush into the house on the pial of which the Amildar was seated, but the women closed the door against them and made a great uproar. The Reserve Inspector then proposed to his Officer to cut their way through the crowd and carry the wounded Amildar with them. He advanced a few steps with his sword pointed towards the crowd, but the Officers thought they would be killed if they attempted to break through the crowd and

went

went back to the corner marked Y The situa-
tion was getting desperate and stones were being
pelted from all sides. just then, the Amildar and
the Assistant Superintendent appear to have
asked the Reserve Inspector why he should not
give the order to fire on the mob, but he knew that
his men had no ammunition and he told the
Assistant Superintendent so. The Assistant
Superintendent would then seem to have said
that there was his own fowling piece (doubled
barrelled breach loading) with his orderly, and
he might use it. Have you cartridges was the
next question. There were cartridges in the pouch
and with this, Inspector Nagarkar loaded
the fowling piece and fired once into the air.
The ringleaders said, it was only an attempt
to frighten them and there was no bullet in the
charge. Then the Inspector loaded again and
told them to retire as the gun was loaded and
he meant seriously to fire into them. They said
they knew these Police tricks and attempted to
push forward. He fired the two charges, one

towards his right and the other towards the left. Both took effect. A man or two fell. The mob instead of dispersing quickly removed the fallen men to the opposite side and again advanced. Again he warned them but to no effect. The party were now in a critical position. The cartridges were getting exhausted. I understand that there were about 10 altogether - shot and ball. At this juncture a sergeant of the Mysore City Police would appear to have suggested that there was an exit by the lane marked Z on the sketch. The Inspector bawled out to the Officers and men to make their escape and he would cover their retreat. He kept the men at bay until the whole party (Assistant Superintendent, his Inspectors and the Special Reserve and City Police) had made their exit, loading and firing meanwhile, and when he found that he had only two cartridges left he retreated also with his face to the infuriated mob. The whole party went as fast as they could through the lane, crossed the pond, mounted up the other side, jumped over the low mud wall and did

4

not feel secure until they had got into the Bestar street marked X on the sketch. They then found their way into the open fields and got safe to the dispensary. Stones continued to be pelted until they got to the Bestar street.

The mob would appear to have made out at a very early stage of the proceedings that the Special Reserve men had no ammunition. The men however wielded their carbines to good effect both in defending themselves and in striking the rioters and keeping them at a distance. Three or 4 of the carbines have been injured and nearly 20 men bear marks of having been severely hit with stones and clubs. The Special Reserve Inspector's helmet has been battered in by a huge stone and his scabbard indented in two places by stones.

I enclose copy of the certificate of the Hospital Assistant regarding the injuries on the Smilder's person. I could not see his wounds as they had been dressed, but he is still not quite out of danger. He had a slight fever when I saw him yesterday. It would appear he

was bleeding profusely when he was placed on the spiel and when the excitement of the rapid exit through the lane and across the fields was over and he was once safe in the dispensary, he swooned away and did not regain consciousness for a long time. It appears to me that the leaders of the Vakkaliga faction were highly incensed at what they construed as his partiality for the Beetars, and were determined to kill him in the morning when he was making arrangements for the safe conduct of the procession. From the expressions made use of at the time also, it is clear that the object of the ringleaders was to kill the Amildar, and that the stones pelted were chiefly in the direction of where the Amildar was seated. They resented the interference of the Assistant Superintendent and of the Special Reserve Inspector to save him and pelted stones at them also. But for the fortunate possession of the fowling piece by the Assistant Superintendent and his man carrying the cartridge pouch also with him it is to me certain that

the

the higher Officers at least would have been stoned or clubbed to death.

I have every reason to believe from the inquiries made that the attack was a premeditated one. There is evidence to shew that with a view to overawe the authorities with a show of force the leaders of the Vokkaliga faction had summoned their fellow cadremen from the adjoining villages. The ostensible pretext was to be present at a feast to be given in honor of Liddappa a deity whose shrine stands in front of the open ground where the Government Officers were assaulted. It is said that at the time the Amildar was pointing out the different positions to be taken by the Police, a number of Vokkaligas were being fed in the houses marked 1 and 2 in the sketch. It is also said that when the attack on the Amildar was delivered or some time after, the sound of a trumpet and tom toms was heard and this has been construed as a signal for the Vokkaliga who had been collected to turn out or it may be music

connected with the feast in honor of Siddappa.
I may repeat that but for the providential posse-
session of a gun by the Assistant Superintendent
(I understand he took it with him on the morn-
ing in question as is usual with him and not
because he apprehended any necessity for its
use), the Amildar as well as the other Officers
would have fallen victims to the fury of the mobs.
The Officers were literally caught in a trap and
but for the timely discovery of a passage out
when the crowd was being kept in check by In-
spector Nagarkar, they would have been killed
to a man.

Men that were present at the scene say that
unlike other mobs who the moment a man falls
get panic stricken and bolt, the Vokkaliga
faction shewed a determination which had never
before been noticed with these classes. The men
wounded were at once carried to the rear and
even women came forward to attend to the
wounded. Perfect tranquillity has been
restored and people are going about their
business as if nothing unusual had happened.

the Deputy Commissioner, Sub-Division Officer and Police Assistant Superintendent have done everything to reassure the minds of the people.

The trial of the rioters will, I understand be taken up by the Deputy Commissioner himself and will soon be concluded. After its conclusion, measures will be adopted for prevention of future misconduct on the part of the guilty faction.

The total number killed is 4 and the number wounded 9. Almost all the latter are likely to recover. Some of those with shot wounds are able to move about, and the others have not been seriously hurt. A list of these is herewith sent.

Special Reserve Inspector Nagarkar showed great pluck and presence of mind and his ready action is deserving of every commendation.

You may assure Her Highness that there is no ground for anxiety and that no

blame attaches to any of Her Officers in what has taken place.

Believe me to be
Yours sincerely.
V Madhava Rao

Notes on the Police cases of wounds.

16/a

(1) Nemyndas Das Esq.

Has a contused wound o
the right foot. A tumified swelling on
Vertex. An ecchymosed tumified swelle
on the right shoulder.

(2) R. S. Nagaraker Ct 34.

Has a tumified swelling o
the right malar bone. A contused wo
on the right cheek. An ecchymose
swelling below the right wrist (Radia
side) An ecchymosed contused wo
below the right patella. Another on
little above the ankle joint of the
same leg. A tumified & ecchymose
Swelling on the right foot.

(3) Kyrulla Khan (Drill Sergeant)

A tumified swelling on t
left shoulder. A skin wound at t
base of the left thumb. A tumifi
swelling on the right leg.

(4) Syed Nathan No 37

Has a large ecchymosed swe
on the left shoulder blade. Anoth
on the right thigh.

(5) Shaik Imsoorth No 162 (Not
Has a contused woun
the left temple.

(6) Wasthan Khan (M.T.)
An abrasion at the tip of the nose. A contused wound on the right shin bone.

(7) Abdoola Beg at 40 No. 46.
Has a contused wound on the right foot. A tumified swelling on the lumbar region.

(8) Coopooswamy No. 29.
A tumified swelling on the right knee. A tumified swelling on the toe of the left leg.

(9) Karrapah No. 23 (S.K.)
A contused wound on the right knee and a swelling on the posterior part of the right hand.

(10) Anthony No. 26 (K.P.)
A contused wound on the right leg.

(11) Hussain Khan No. 25th (J.P.)
A contused wound on the right foot.

(12) Mara No. 127 (M.T.)
Has a tumified swelling on the left Hypochondriac region. Two tumified swellings on the lower part of his leg.

(13) Shaik Mathar No. 196 (M.T.)
Two tumified swellings on the right side of his back.

(14) Abdool Afez (M.T.) No. 243.
A tumified swelling at the lumbar region.

(15) Abdool Kuthus at 22. No 1.

A contused wound on the fo. head and another on the left hand. A tumified swelling on the left han

(16) Mahomed Esoof No 272 (M. T.)

A tumified swelling between the two shoulder blades.

(17) Mahomed Imathan No 10 (M. S. K)

Has an eschymosed tumified swelling at the right hip joint.

(18) Imperiale No 40 (M K. P)

A tumified swelling on the left shin bone and another at the outer aspect of the same leg.

(19) Abdool Cawder at 30 No 304.

Has a tumified swelling on the abdomen and another on the chest

(20) Amee Khan at 25 No 77

Has a number of tumified Swellings all over the back & shoulders

(21) Chemiale No 118

A contused & tumified wound on the right Knee. A tumified swelling on the shin bone.

Madralli
14th May/96.

J. Etherapton Lt
1st C. Hospl Attd

Notes on the dead bodies.

Hanmay Gowda at 40 (Hosahully)

The bullet entered at the right side of the nose and passed off below the left ear, about ½ an inch below the left mastoid process.

Chowday Gowda at 50 (Oyalathahully)

The bullet passed through the left thigh fracturing the femur and passed off at the inner aspect of the same thigh. The entrance is about 3 inches below the Groin.

Pethavadiah at 45 (Inavalli)

Has a number of gunshot wounds on the abdomen, Chest & genitals.

Two men not accounted for. Reported they did not attend the dispensary. [illegible]

Notes on wounded persons

Honagerry at 35 (Inavalli)

The bullet passed through the left thigh about 4 inches above the Knee joint. The bone do not seem to be injured. Hemorrhage is profuse

Perikataramaiah at 30 (Inavalli)

Has about 54 shot wou

on the back

Chowday Gowda at 50 (matherbully)

The bullet entered abaove
the right hip joint and passed through
the left thigh. Hamorrhage is great.

Thavay Gowda at 50 (Malvalli)

Has a gunshot wound on
the right foot. Hamorrhage is profuse

Kulchay Gowda and Chowda at 25 (matherbully)

Has a number of gunshot
wounds on the back.

Gooley at 23 (matherbully)

Has a number of gunshot
wounds on the back and on the left
side of the thorax.

Narain Swamy at 20 (Malvalli)

Has a number of gunshot
wounds on the buttocks.

Thima at 26 (Motaubully)

Has a number of gunshot
wounds on the left knee joint.

Malvalli
24th May/96

P. Thompson
Asst. Sup.

(16/5)

Name Mr Hannaellie Key

Age ab 55

Residence Malvalle.

Occupation Auditor of Malvalle Jail &c.

Date 14th May/96.

Has an incised wound about 1/2 an inch in length and 1/4 inch deep just near the malar bone. A bruised swelling over the right temporal bone. A contused wound about 2 1/2 inches in length on the vertex. Another towards the right parietal bone about 2 inches in length. A similar wound near to it an inch in length. Another contused wound on the right parietal about an inch in length. A contused wound on the right side of the forehead. Another on the left cheek small in size. A contused wound on the right elbow joint. A number of bruised swellings on the shoulders hands back and legs.

Certificate

Treatment

℞

Sp: ammon. aro 3ʃ
Aquae Camphor 3i ad.

Carbolic Oil & Bandage.

Pathy Notes.

Sp: Ammon. aro 3ʃ
Liq. Morphiae mxxv
ad.

15th May/96.

Mist. Gummi 3i
Liq. Morphiae mx
B.D.

Mist. Diaphor 3i
Pot. Bromid gr xv
Gr. de bromo.

Cont. dressing & Notes.

16th Cont. treatment

Ag 18

(11)

Ag 11-95

Read letters Nos 1355 and 1358 dated 9th 14th & 16th Instant respectively received from the Dy Comr Mysore Division reporting the occurrence of a dacoity at Malvalli on the morning of the 14th and stating that orders were received the same day and that the magisterial perception of Beatson Napier upon the 16th without a hitch

X

J. C. D. proceedings

CC

CM

18/5/96

Camp No 292-93 d.
18/5/96.

Order

Govt regret to hear of the occurrence not reported in the above and of the casualties which resulted. They however note with satisfaction that prompt measures were taken & under the able orders of Mr Allan the peace of the people

17-5-96.

(17)

Do: Camp Imalwally
1361
May 18th/1896.

Sir, Your D.O letter of the 16th instant reached me this moment. My letter No 1355 of the 14th instant was sent to Bangalore under the impression that with the Dewan all the members of Govt might have come thither. My 2nd letter of the 16th was sent to Bangalore.

It gives you all the information that you have required in yr. under acknowledgement

Viz (1) that order and peace have been completely restored;

(2) that the Inspector Genl. of Police has himself taken up the investigation & the prosecution of the case (of rioting); and

sl 19
Ch. "—95

(3) that every thing is quiet now. —

I have, as requested, shewn your letter to the Inspr. Genl. of Police. He has drawn up a full report of all that occurred & sent it to Mr. Isambert Chatterjee.

I beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obt. Servant
Alexander Cunningham
Lt. Colonel & Engrs

To

To Secy

I read Mr Marshall Law's report himself
Must I begin in order that copy may
be taken tonight and Wednesday today
mail.
There are ~~a few~~ a few points on which
the report is silent.

I What is the particular of residents
of Malavalli & outsiders from
neighbouring villages that assembled
on the morning of 14th?

II Were any meals prepared
or taken by any persons at the
place where there was disturbance?
Or at a part when any came some were ordered in with other meals?

III After rioting did any of the
rioting persons remain in the vicinity
or the villagers who came
from other places leave Malavalli.
If so what number?

IV Were any complaints made
by any body against the conduct
or action of the Amildar & other
Officers in connection with the meeting
having been fired at.

V I presume
the report of Mr Marshall Law is
based and
based upon statements of members
of the Police force & residents of the
place present who were not members
of the Unlawful assembly - How many persons
were in all of the Police

Were Nitigals
or did any other
witness change
places in the
Crowd?

Were any meals prepared
or taken by any persons at the
place where there was disturbance?
Or at a part when any came some were ordered in with other meals?

After rioting
did any of the
rioting persons remain in the vicinity
or the villagers who came
from other places leave Malavalli.
If so what number?

Were any complaints made
by any body against the conduct
or action of the Amildar & other
Officers in connection with the meeting
having been fired at.

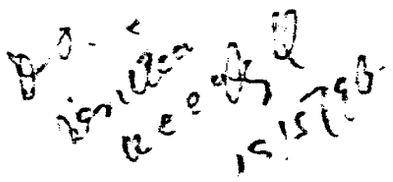
I presume
the report of Mr Marshall Law is
based and
based upon statements of members
of the Police force & residents of the
place present who were not members
of the Unlawful assembly - How many persons
were in all of the Police

Please write to Mr Mathews for and inform us the above parties — If there are other plots which you think require elucidation please let us know —

GM 18/5/96

I have written to Mr Mathews & asked the report & thanks you may rest here & do only so further with us.

GM 18/5/96



(19)

Lent to Byland Bank 21/5/96

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Mysore
19-5-96

My dear friend

Mr Hemmeonghelgar has forwarded your report with interest and has forwarded it to the Devan, a copy being made of which I send to Her Highness Maharanee Regent. The report not being clear on certain points, I am desired to request you to be good enough to furnish ~~the following~~ information on the following points.

1. What was the number of people of Malvelli & neighbouring villages who assembled at the police office on the morning of the 14th? Were they all Mahomedans, or did any others, & what classes join the crowd, & to what extent?

2. Were any arrests made, or taken

by any persons there assembled? Is it a fact that when the Hunt arrived, some were at their meals & they were allowed to finish the meal before dispersing? If so, was any reasonable time given them.

3. After the riot was over did any of the persons concerned in it or people who had come from other places, leave Walcott for Penrith? If so, how many?

4. How did the mob come by clubs, stones &c? Had these been collected in the Hunt or any where else in the neighbourhood? Were any clubs, stones &c picked up after the mob had dispersed, & if so where, how many, & by whom?

5. Were any complaints made

Ap 20
Ap 11 — 95

by any body against the conduct
or action of the Police in connection with
the crowd having been put at
rest so what has become of them.

6. Is it presumed that the respon-
to hand is based upon any
upon statements of the Police
witness or residents of
the place present who were
not members of the unlawful
assembly: How many
such disinterested persons
were in a to what
class or classes do they
belong?

7 Did any Reclamation Meeting
Meetings obtain the
Police either before or during
the disturbance if so
what steps they do?

8. How many people are
now being proceeded
against by the Police on

(19)

se 21
ct. 11 — 95

To

The Deputy Commissioner
Mysore Dt

X

Camp No 298 of
20/5/96

This letter refers to Cases Nos 1358 of 1895-96 & 20 of 1896 in the 1st Class Magistrate's Court at Hullahalli wherein the 2nd Class Police has hitherto taken note the investigation & prosecution of the said Hullahalli Robbery case.

With reference to the above, I the honor to observe that the 2nd Class Police who has been entrusted by the Deputy Commissioner of Police Cases that he has initially recorded & that he has entrusted the case to the Deputy Commissioner, & that he is already handling the case under his direction & supervision, all the powers in the investigation & prosecution of the case; & that

I write the enquiry into the case in question will proceed,

the necessary steps to take
place the case into his own
hands or to obtain
the local opinion of
the Magistracy
on investigation into it
or of prosecuting it
before the Magistracy -
~~I am directed~~
~~to request~~

20/5/96

The Officer is required
to report at once what
has been done in this
matter the
prosecution of the Accused
GH

Memo. No 2998 20-5-96.

I am forwarded to the
D.I.G. of Police with reference
to his communication
with the undersigned
& write an enquiry
of hope that he has
left clear instructions
as to the enquiry being
held at once with a
view to the prosecution
of the rioters before
the Magistrate & that the
local Police are
doing their best to
bring the offenders
to justice as speedily
as possible &

20/5/96.

Dated 6th Feb/20

Dear Madam

Re Rent Due 25th
Reg your Application
dated 31st Jan
- claim & Rent Increase
before the Board be
held we beg that it
for the Case as stated
& Copy for hearing
- Copy of Notice of
& have received in
Office of the Rent
& Mortgage Restrictions
& thereof is hereby
that the Case stated
be Commenced on
Thursday 20th Feb

Re was postponed
held the 6th inst
Heard Case made
Case

20/5/20

Yours etc
pro Secretary
20/5/20

This is not satisfactory -
the Landlord has not
been off claim notwithstanding
as to the party engaging
made at our with a view
to the proper of the notice
before the Board. It is hoped
that the Board will deal with the
to bring the Matter to a speedy

(21)

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Bangalore 20 May 1896

My dear Sir Sheshadri Iyer,

Mr Madhava Rao's letter, which I sent you on 18 Instt, describes pretty clearly the threatening attitude the Malavalli mob assumed on the morning of 14th Idem, their refusal to disperse when ordered, their premeditated design to attack the Amildar, & their lawlessness and open defiance of public authority. Under the circumstances set forth in that letter it may be found imperative that the Police, finding that all attempts to disperse the mob prove futile and apprehending danger of death or grievous hurt, were obliged to act in self defence. But there are a few matters of detail on which I have called for additional information.

The Secretary (Mr Greenaway per car)
tells me he is leaving Hampden for
City tomorrow night. He is in possession
of all my views and will show you
the whole correspondence. The question
which I find it difficult to decide
is, whether, in addition to prosecuting the
rioters – which will be done in the
usual course on the completion of the
Police Enquiry now going on – it is necessary
to sanction the holding of a further trial
as against the Police who fired at the
mob and caused the death of 4 persons
and wounded others – better, perhaps
to await the result of the prosecution of
the rioters.

Mr Mudhana has says that the
leaders in the riot had left Waharakki
and some had gone to Waipara immediately
after the riot was on. Should Khandallah
and surrounds would have prevented

Sept 22
Oct 11—95

this, and it is a pity the Govt. allowed the ringleaders and the abettors who came from surrounding villages to overawe the Govt. to ~~abscond~~.

What was the particular strength of the mob that formed the unlawful assembly and how many there were when the Govt. opened fire. Mr Mathew's last letter is silent. We hope the Magisterial report will supply these omissions.

Prompt action in bringing the offenders to justice is necessary and the Govt. has been asked to report what has been done in this direction.

Yours very Sincerely
R. Thimbo Chetty

P.S. The Secy and Hon Sec are leaving tonight and Mr Abdul Rajman & myself leave tomorrow night for Mangalore

(8)

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Dear Mr Ramaswamy

I have just received the enclosed telegram from Diwan. I have not yet heard from Mr Madhava Rao. If you have not received any further report of the present situation either from Officer or Mr Madhava Rao, please send this following telegram

From Mysore
Thumboo Chetty

To Colaconnum
Dear K Sheshadry
Iyer Esq
Diwan of Mysore

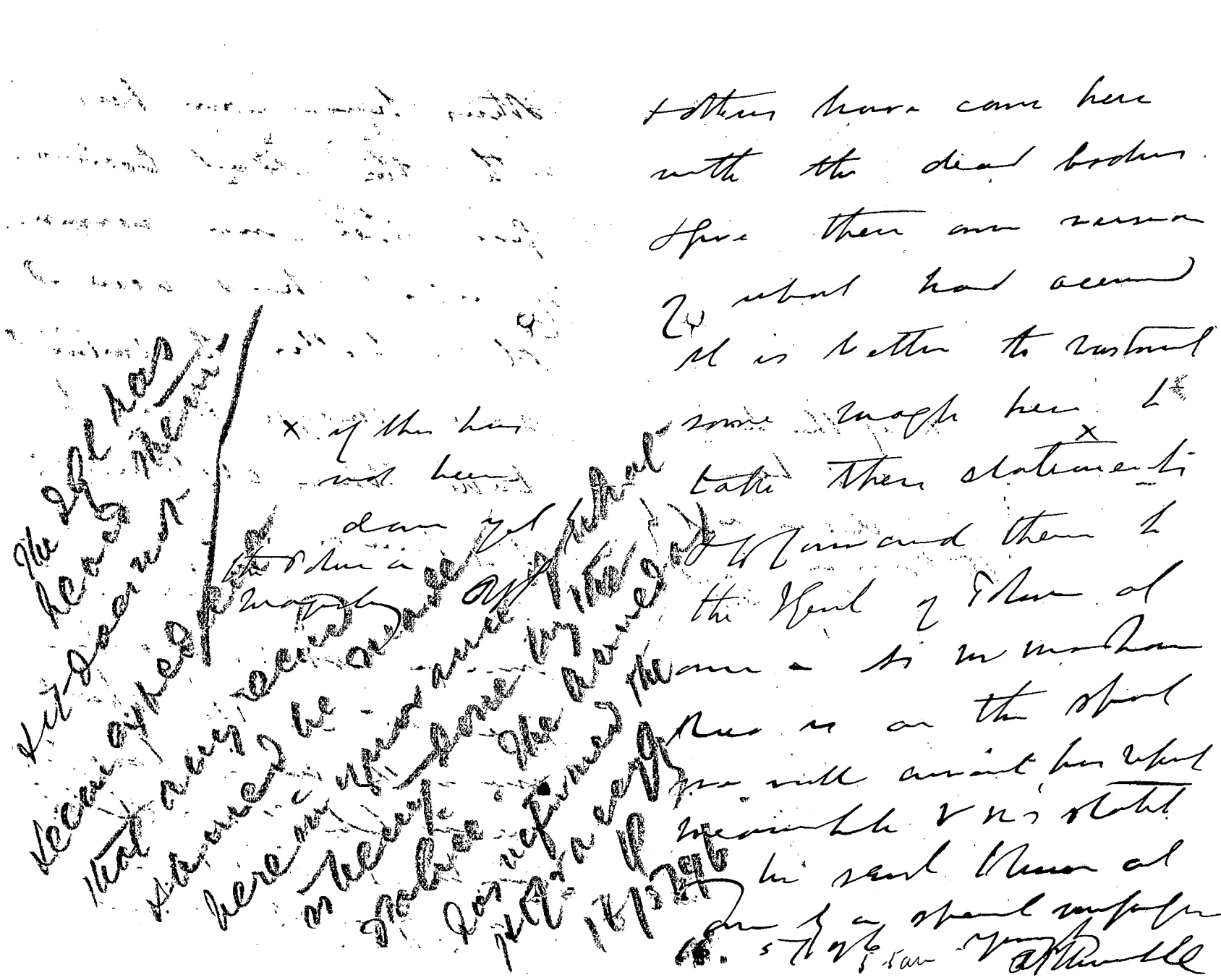
"Police Insp. Emil Madhava Rao

co. now at Malvalli with
deputy Com^r - Most careful
investigation is being made -
amount Gaothara dacoity reported -
no further disturbance reported -
all needful being done "

I hope you have
also sent a memo to
Devan today & sent
an copy of this to me

Yours ever

B. L. Rice



(3)

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

My dear Mr Lawrence Jan

Thanks for your note.
I will see the explanatory
relations of the deer
when they come to my
place and hear what
they would like done
to them. It is strange that
up to this you have not
read the Annual Report
of the Office

As ever believe me

has they saw Mahomet
and the Rebels of the
wilderness by this two
last which are the
Most that they were
ordered to come to Egypt
with the dead bodies of our
Rebellious who have made
himself scarce today and
since [illegible] in Rebellion,
the answer of Yours
the Amen.

R Thumb Q

let the last
man of the
Rebellion
If it be well to take the

Dear Sir

Please to send me Typed a day
Please as Enough as I shall be glad
might would Feel Please me when
with you Pen and Ink than Typed
at Amen Y all in with Dear
at hand all and who with
the Kings with Thy Compliments
R.M.

Mysore
16/5/96

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Dear Mr Annaffair

As soon, when I
write last my study of
the Mysore report might
be common to them what
is being done in by
the end of the next com
plan. since then by
a long means of what
has been done, in the
past under Ent., started
by Venkat Rath, Mr Mathura

sl 23
ct 11-95

20/5/96

(22)

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

My dear Mr Lewin

I intended to send this letter
to Denver, but as you will be
nearly the Nilgiri mountains on
Friday 24 (day after tomorrow 24)
probably before delivery of post
I thought I ask you to send
as to do me the favour of taking the
letter & delivering it yourself — Denver

Please read this letter before
forwarding it — You know my views
& after personal discussion with you as to
what all had happened I left Mr Denver will
have told you personally the decision
he will come to & what further action
shall be taken. I think the case where even
a very unpopular officer has not been able
to command the support of an Head of Dept
position after Chief should not be retained

yours truly
B Thomas

from 200 men - and from
two neighbouring villages have
also taken into account.
There are several points of
detail which will be dealt
with more hereafter - for
instance the posting of the
Police, and how it was that
none were close at

hand when the first
assault - but 6 Police were
posted at Arbeitsthé -

Yours sincerely

H. Trumpbull

(23)

20 Nov 96

Dear Mrs Li

Many thanks for the interesting
letter you sent me and enough
time for perusal -

I notice the re estimate of
the numbers emigrating to
VVV Vietnam and the different
steps of the visit is given -

I shall be 76 tomorrow
and not like more

The distance between the Ardekantte & where the Amildar was assaulted is not much. The attack was sudden before much mischief was done the Police were on the Amildar & Co.

Yours sincerely
M Yeadhavarao

for the least whisper of a Local deity. The Police say that large numbers were concealed in the Vakkaloo houses, & issued forth at a given signal.

The Amildar had posted the Police at the Ardekatte & moved on towards B with a view to select other points requiring attention. The main body of the Police were at the Ardekatte & he brought up & posted them when the place had been selected by the Amildar. The attack

20 Mar 96

(24)

My dear Commissioner

I am sending reply to your yesterdays D.O. Allowone & return Col Campbells note & to say that the numbers are estimated between 2000 & 3000. Volunteers from the neighbouring villages had been summoned & many of those wounded & killed are outsiders. These were brought in on the pretext

20.3.96.

My dear friend

Please see & return the enclosed note written by Col Campbell after reading your report. If possible please furnish the information herein referred to as well as that called for in my yesterdays D.O.

With kind regards

Yours very truly
H Greenaway

W. P. Mackinnon Esq
D.C. of Allowone

Mara on, I refer
to the recent arbitration
of the investigation be
made with advantage.
If he is unable to punish
the infamous acts him
self as him. when
the statements of
the several persons
as I have stated this
report — D.C. is based

Yours &c

G. Thurston

P.S. Letter with W. Hanford

[illegible] the auction
in Marion Co. [illegible]
in his report

I would like to see
the case from the
auction as you are
[illegible] plan
[illegible] at my
main and

[illegible]

Mysore
20 May 96

(25)

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

My dear Mr Greenwood for

Warmth I return

the copies of Mr Narbhan

Ras' letter sent to the

Maharajah. In pencil

I send also Col

Campbells' note on it

he instructs the very

opposite to the Report

wh. also struck me -

I then send this

note to Mr Narbhan Ras

in pencil and ask him

Mysore,
Dated 20th May '96.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

(26)

Sl 27
ck 11-95

My dear Srinivasiengar

With reference to your D. O. dated 19th May 1896, I beg to say as follows:—

(1) The number is put down variously between 2000 and 3000. I think the opposition came mainly from the Vakkaligars. Holias were also impressed by them in their service. Some other cartmen also joined in the attack, but they may have come out in

in their individual
capacity and not as
representing the caste.
On this and on
other points, I would
request Government
to wait until the
investigation now being
held by the Sub-
Division Officer is over.
(2) It is too early
in the investigation
to say if the Vakka-
ligas were taking
their meals at the
time. My report is
based upon what I
could collect from the
inquiries instituted
by me on the 17th
morning

Morning from
persons in the petta
and fort. You may
readily imagine how
reluctant people are
in a case like this to
say anything from one
motive or another.
I was able to gather
from casual remarks
let drop by an unwary
youth or a wounded
man that there was
feeding going on at the
time. This was however
not in the open street
but inside houses
and in one instance
inside a tatti screen.
There was no rush by

the

the Police on the places where meals were to be served. They were not aware of any feeding going on at the time. They ~ noticed none at ~ his meals. I am quite sure that the allegation of the rioters is false. More light will be thrown on this point by the investigation of the Sub. Division officer.

(3) Many left, but I cannot give the ~ number. A large number of men were concealed in the houses of the Vakkaligas and issued

issued out when the signal was given. This is the Police Story.

(4) All this will come out at the investigation. I heard a casual remark made that a heap of stones was lying near a goldsmith's house near B.

(5) There were no complaints. The injured persons would not come out for fear they should be taken up for rioting. It was difficult to get them to come for treatment at the dispensary.

(6) My report is based upon the facts collected by me from the Police

Police and Revenue
Servants and from
a few members of the
General public. I did
not formally examine
any one or record his
Statement. I under-
stood that I was
not an investigating
officer and was sent
by Government to
report upon the riots
and to see that
tranquillity was
restored. I went to
the place at 9 or so in
the morning of the
16th, examined the
locality, questioned
persons likely to know
the facts, and made

mental

mental note of the case and asked the Deputy Commissioner to get a sketch prepared of the place. It was past 12 noon when I got to the Bungalow. The origin of the riots was discussed with the officers. These were busy in the afternoon and evening in getting the Bastar procession Conducted: Up to the evening of the 16th the local officers had Collected no evidence nor entered upon the investigation. On the morning of the 17th I thought I should

See

See the wounded
men and perhaps
I should be able
to get something from
them. I went to the
house of an old man
(Vakkaliga) hurt in
the foot. He as usual
would not give out
anything. He was in
pain and was suffering
from his wound. I
called up the Hospi-
tal assistant, had
his wound dressed
and his wants
attended to. He
casually mentioned
that he had been
eating at the feast
when the riots occur-
red. This was the
first

first intimation of
there being some
likelihood of what
the friends of the
rioters had said
at Mysore. I did not
press the question
further. I then ad-
journed with the
Sub. Division officer
and assistant Super-
intendent to the house
of a bangle seller who
had been shot in the
back and bore shot
marks. He had foolish
-ly run into Mysore
after the riot and
come back that morn-
ing. The exposure and
fatigue had brought
on fever. I could not

sh

get any useful informa-
-tion either from the
wounded man or his
father. I ordered
his case to be attend-
ed to and moved on
to the house of a —
Vakkaliga Dasa by
name Honegere. This
man had a bullet
wound in the thigh
and was in bed.
I talked to him about
his troubles and he
seemed disposed to
give us particulars of
the case. He had —
been invited to —
attend the feast with
his Gods and noticed
the assault on the
Aumildar and Police

Asst

Assistant Superintendent in the open space B. He was weak and required attention from the Hospital assistant. I did not pursue the enquiry further but told the Hospital assistant to dress his wounds and give him nourishment and we should call later on.

Next we moved into the Rtta to again identify the places referred to by the last named person Honagere. Here after some palaver we caught hold of a goldsmith living in the

the house opposite to B and questioned him casually about the events. He said he was at home on the morning in question, but immediately retracted. We tried to bring him back to his first story but it was hopeless. He was given up and a boy in the house taken up as more promising. He casually said that a feast was given in the houses 1 & 2, but cunningly evaded other points.

In

In all the Vakkaliga
houses near the place
of assault there were
no male members,
all women or chil-
dren and these would
not open their mouths.
It was past 12 by
this time. I went to
the Bungalow and
immediately noted
down my report.-
After breakfast I
sat at it again and
wanted to confirm
myself by examining
more men that were
near the Amildar
at the time of the
assault. These were
examined orally and
as correct a report as
the

the facts collected
would permit —
drawn up and —
Completed by 8 P.M.
Statements from the
Hospital assistant
were called for re-
garding the wounds
on the Police and
officers and this —
came in at 6 or 7
in the evening. I gave
the report to be fair
Copied and it was
not ready before
1. 30 in the morning.
At about 2 A.M.
it was handed over
to the Silledar to be
taken before day
break to Mysore.
I hear it did not
reach

reach Mr. Thumbu
Chettiar before 3 in
the afternoon. I shall
institute enquiry and
report the person
responsible for the
delay.

In the morning of
the 18th, I again
went to the houses
of the wounded. At
Konegere's house we
sat nearly 3 hours
examining the man.
His statement dis-
closed the ringlea-
ders and some
facts, but the man
being a Dasari was
engaged in the 'puja'
and did not see
the assault himself.
It was past 11 A.M.
by

by the time we got home.

The Sub Division officer and the Assistant Superintendent were engaged in the investigation till evening. I did not interfere as my report had gone in and the investigation was a matter for the responsible local authorities to deal with. I believe nothing further was gathered in the investigation which was confined mainly to the Government Servants that were present at the riot.

I left next morning, 19th, for mysore and told Mr. Thumbu Chettiar all that I had done. Please assure Government that there was no formal investigation by me but that I did all to help the local officers in getting at the facts of the case and suggesting the line on which the enquiry should proceed.

The details called for in question 6 may be obtained from the Deputy Commissioner or local officer to

whom I would advise a copy of your letter and this reply being sent.

(7) As far as my information goes, there were no Bestars on the scene. There was no occasion as the procession was to come off in the afternoon. Further particulars may be obtained from the local officers.

(8) Please ask local officers for information on this point also.

I would advise the Public Prosecutor

or

or some equally competent advocate being sent to Malavally to help in the investigation. Many of the rioters had not been arrested when I left.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

[illegible]

R 28/
dt 11-95

(7)

No. A.

Deputy Commissioner's Office,
Mysore District,
Camp Pachimavahini 22nd May
1896.

To

The Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Revenue and General Departments.

Sir,

With reference to Government order
Not re-d in Gen. camp No. 292-93 of the 18th May 1896 (received by me yesterday) calling for a detailed report of the riot that took place at Malvally on the 14th May 1896; I beg to state as follows:—

2. In the latter part of 1895, the Beatars (or fishermen) of Malvalli performed some marriages and in connection therewith wanted to take a procession on the Mysore-Kankanhally high road which runs through the town of Malvalli. The Vokkaligas objected to this. After protracted enquiry the Sub-Division magistrate of French Rocks decided that there was no ground to prevent the Beatars from taking their procession inasmuch as the street in question was not inhabited by any

particular section of community but by differ-
:ent classes of people. Against that order the
Vokkaligas appealed to the District Magistrate.
He too thought that there was no ground to
issue the prohibitive order solicited. There-
:upon the Vokkaligas appealed to the Govern-
:ment, but without success. Upon this the
procession was conducted through the said
street, the Sub-Division Officer of French
Rocks having been present on the spot together
with the Police Superintendent and about 30
constables. There the matter ended. Recently
some more marriages were performed by the
Beetars and they wanted to have a process-
:sion in the said street. The Amildar inti-
:mated their intention to the Sub-Division
Officer of French Rocks and applied for
sufficient police force. Thereon the Sub-
Division Officer and the Assistant Superin-
:tendent of Police of French Rocks wanted
me to send 50 police constables. Accord-
:ingly I sent 50 police constables in charge
of the Special Reserve Police Inspector Nagarkar
with 25 carbines and 100 rounds of ammu-
:nition. Probationary Inspector Rangaraj
Urs was also told to go. The Assistant

Superintendent of Police went with this force and arrived at Malvalli in the evening of the 13th May 1896. The hour fixed for the procession was 2 P. M. on the 14th May 1896. As I had to be at Malvalli that day for the arrack and the toddy sales, I left for the place early that morning, the Sub-Division Officer of French Rocks also going with me. We alighted at the Maddur Railway station at about 9 o'clock A. M. and immediately proceeded thence towards Malvalli 16 miles off. When we had covered a distance of about 3 miles, Probationary Inspector Rangaraj Urs came towards us from Malvalli on horseback. It was then about 11 o'clock A. M. He told us that when that morning the Amildar of Malvalli was pointing out the places where the police men should stand during the evening procession in the afternoon, the Vokkali: gans attacked and beat him severely, that the number of the persons assembled was very great and that the Assistant Superintendent of Police had ordered him to ask us to send for additional force. We pushed on and when we reached the Police Sub-station at Kalamuddandoddi the Duffedar thereof told us that information had

reached that the Police had shot one of the mob. We continued our journey and as we were approaching Malvalli we observed numbers of persons taking to their heels through date groves. When we arrived at Malvalli the first building that was on our way was the dispensary. We found upwards of 2,000 persons assembled there. We got down and went into the dispensary. We found the Amildar there on a cot seriously hurt on the head. We also found there 4 men hurt by shots and bullets. They were all alive and had been attended to by the Hospital Assistant. In front of the Hospital there were 3 carts with a dead body in each. The people assembled there said that some more persons had been hurt and that they had gone away. Telling the Hospital Assistant to attend carefully to the Amildar and also to the said 4 hurt individuals and also to hold post mortem examination on the said 3 dead bodies we passed on to the Taluk Cutcherry, telling the people assembled there to disperse like good men and await enquiry which would be made. But they never moved, but seemed highly excited. On arriving at the Taluk Cutcherry, we found the Special Reserve Police

Inspector in a room extremely frightened. He said that the people would kill him if he came out. We asked him to state what had happened. He said that he had gone that morning with the Amildar (with about 40 constables and carbines without cartridges) to learn where he should post his men at the time of the procession to come off in the afternoon; that the street was thronged with people; that they were talking to one another in whispers; that as the Amildar was returning on horseback at a distance of a few yards from him some 2 or 3 persons pulled him down from his horse and beat him; that he ran to his help and with great difficulty got him removed to the shed of a house; that then the mob, armed with clubs, cleavers &c, threatened to renew the attack on the Amildar; that meanwhile the Assistant Superintendent of Police turned up; that he and the Assistant Superintendent both exhorted the mob not to do like that, but to await my arrival and then represent their grievances if any; that all this was of no avail; that the mob grew more and more unruly and pelted stones at them profusely; that he, the Police Assistant Superintendent, the Amildar and the Police men got caught in a quadrangle surrounded on three sides by houses

and on the fourth by the road, whence the mob pelted stones at them; that their situation grew more and more desperate; that he then drew his sword and pointed it out to the people assembled to frighten them; that even that was of no avail; that stones were pelted at them more and more; that he, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, the Taluk Police Inspector and several constables were hurt; that a stone struck his helmet; that it got pressed inwards by the force of the stone; that his scabbard also got beat by stones falling on it; that his men began to find out means of escape, but no outlet was discovered; that stones continued to fall on them; that as a last resort the Amildar and the Assistant Superintendent told him to open fire; that in reply he said that his carbines were all empty without cartridges; that then the Assistant Superintendent told him that his orderly had, as usual, brought out his fowling piece with a few cartridges; that he then took the fowling piece, loaded it and told the mob that if they did not desist he would fire at them and kill them; that they in return told him that they were aware of those police tricks; that as the stoning did not cease, he fired a shot into the air: that even then the falling of stones continued;

that therefore he fired a shot at the mob; that a man fell down; that he was at once carried to the side of a house; that the mob again stoned them; that he again fired another shot; that another man fell down; that he was also carried away; that the mob again stoned them; that then one of his party discovered a small lane through which they could escape; that he told his men to remove the Amildar by that lane and that he would keep the mob at a distance by pointing the gun towards them; that accordingly his men escaped and lastly himself; that even then the mob pursued them although he had fired at them 6 or 7 times; that by the grace of God they were enabled to make their way via Beatageri & through the fields into the dispensary; that as the people were highly enraged at him and were saying that they must take the life of the "Chattegar" (meaning himself), he removed his helmet and put on a constable's turban and asked the Assistant Superintendent of Police to remove him to the Taluk Cutcherry; that he did so and that ever since he had been there up to my arrival. The Assistant Superintendent, the Amildar, the local Police Inspector and the constables also told me similarly.

The mob in the town was still thick and it exhibited an inclination to show further fight by warning the Police that they would cause another riot if they attempted to detain the wounded and the killed as per my orders. It was considered inadvisable to give cause for further loss of life and accordingly the mob was allowed to take away their wounded and [redacted] dead to Mysore. Then by degrees the mob became thin and the town somewhat calm. As, however, the mob did not entirely disappear, I sent for military force from Mysore. It arrived next evening (15th May 1896).- Upon this the Amin of Boppigowdenpura came me and offered to procure provisions for the troops that had arrived, as the shops had been closed. I told him that we were not in need of provisions, but that it nevertheless beckoned the merchants not to mix themselves up in this affair of the Vokkaligars and Bestars but to reopen their shops as good men. The Amin said that he would go and reason with them and let me know. He came back after a while and said that if I promised not to permit the procession of the Bestars till at least the return of Eraj Gowda from Mysore, the merchants

would open their shops. I said I could make no such promise and that if the merchants did not care for my advice, they might do as they pleased. Within a short time thereafter order and peace were restored and I strolled through the streets in the night to satisfy myself that all was right. Next morning (16th May 1896) the Inspector General of Police came in just as we were searching houses for fire arms and another weapons. He also went through the town, saw the scene of riot and made full, very full and careful enquiry into the matter. The Police investigation of the case is going on and as soon as the Police charge sheet is presented the trial of the rioters will commence. As per information up-to now gathered 4 of the rioters died and 9 have been wounded. Possibly more might have been wounded but they have kept themselves away apparently from fear of being taken as rioters. Of the Government servants, the Amildar has been hurt very seriously and the Special Reserve Inspector, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, ~~the~~ the local Police Inspector and 20 constables less seriously.

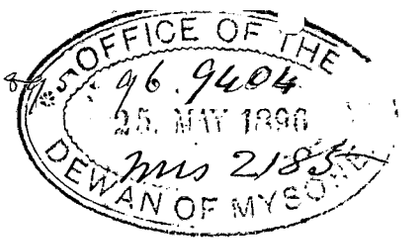
It may perhaps be noted here that it has been said that the rioters think of making it appear that when they had peaceably assembled in the town for a feast and were eating on the road the Government servants needlessly interfered with them and, when they remonstrated, mercilessly fired at them. But none of the persons up to now questioned has said that the Kakkalingas were eating on the road. In fact what their real defence is cannot be made out, as most of their chiefs have gone away evading enquiry. But at the trial the whole case will develope. After its conclusion the record will be submitted.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obd. servant,

Deputy Commissioner
of the Vizagapatam District.



1896

From

The Deputy Commissioner
of the Mysore District.

To

The Secretary to the Govt of
Mysore,
Revenue and General Depts

Dated 22nd May 1896

No. A.

Submitting a detailed report
of the riot that took place at
Malvally on the 14th May 1896.

The Dewan has seen
C.
27/5/96.

J.
Regd & submit advance
MM 25/5/96

Code Class. P

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS

Monthly Number. 1653

To (Office) Ootacamund

From (Office) Bangalore C.S.

Words.	Day.	Hour.	Minute.	Official Instructions.
27	22	11	5	

To (Person) Sir Kasheeraon Iyer K.C.S.I. Dewan of Mysore

From (Person) Shivarao Chetty

d 29 — 95

Many Government advocates & Deputies to assist in prosecuting Malabarites

Into

F.C1.

LN. Mts. by

Sent to At Hrs.

LN. Mts. by

Telegraph Master.

OOTACAMUND 22 5 96

L.M. P. 533 T—25-3 98—10,00,000.

Gen. 31]

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE
9422,
30 MAY 1896
J 1484

From

The Deputy Commissioner
of the Mysore District.

To

The Secretary to the Government
of Mysore
Revenue and General Depts.

Dated 24th May 1896.

Despatched

Received 26 — 5 — 96 @ 12.25 p.m.

General No. B
No.

Enclosure No.

Stating that the investigation of the case of riot at Malvalli is still going on under the direction of the Inspector General of Police.

Secretary

Submitted to Secretary

26/5/96

Seen by Dewan
26-5-96.

Rep'd submitted at once

26/5/96

The number quoted in the letter was not issued from the Judl Branch. Ack 26/5.

Subs for orders.

26/5/96

(29) Mysore District -

No. B. Dy: Coms's Office

May 24th 1896

To The Secretary to the Govt
of Mysore - Rev: & Genl.
Depts.

Sir,

With reference to your docket- No 298 of the 20th May 1896, received just now, I beg to submit that the investigation of the case is still going on under the direction of the Inspector General of Police, who has encamped at Gubbally for the purpose. At his request I have asked Mr Standin, the Supt. of Police of Mysore, to take up & continue the investigation. — I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient Servant

[illegible]

24. 5. 96
Malanville

(39)

My dear Sir,

I arrived this morning here and
have the Malanville the Police
investigations ~~have~~ commenced
only this day. Mr Malanville Deputy
me that he left Malanville on 19th
understand for Digbeu leaving the Deputy
Commissioner and the Sub-Divisional
Officer here, the latter leaving Bureau
requested to conduct the investigation
But I apprehend that by ~~the~~ ~~the~~ left
the place the same morning that Mr
Malanville left. Consequently
Mr Malanville came to this
place yesterday morning ~~and~~
Mr Dan Lamidou on the morning
coming
I understand from

3

PRELIMINARY

He tells me that the Public Prosecutor may prosecute the case before the Magistrate and that there is sufficient evidence now collected and more to be collected and that there is no fear of the case failing through J. Watson's illness

Lemon & Co Solicitors.

(31)

Cubbon House
20 May

My dear Brian,

I return with many thanks Dr Madhava Rao's report and the other papers received with yours of the 24th

As the matter has
got into all the news
papers, I propose
to ask officially for
an account of the
riot, and of the
action taken by
the Darbar; this
can be furnished
at leisure —

Sl. 31
11-95

Judgment from Sir Madhava Rao's report the Special Secret Inspector Nagaokar seems to have acted with great courage - I trust that the Amildar is doing well, and that the news paper reports of his death are un.

No: 1381

Camp: Heggadevankote

May 27th 1896.

Sir,

Your D.O letter of the 21st instant reached me last night after having gone after me to several places as I am now travelling constantly in connection with the toddy & arrack sales — In it you ask me to report in detail the circumstances connected with the riot that took place at Kalvally on the 14th inst as they transpire at the investigation — But I beg

to state that I am not
investigating that case. —
I had proposed to have it
French Rocks
investigated by the Asst
Supdt of Police (Asst Ramprajit Roy)
under my personal direction
& tried by the Sub Dy Engt
(Asst Panchanath Roy). But
the Inspector Genl of Police
suggested that I should take
up the trial & that the
Sub Dy Supt (Asst Panchanath Roy)
should
investigate the case under
his direction. Accordingly
Asst P conducted the investigation

for a few days then the
Inspector Genl asked me
to request Mr Hamilton (the
Mysore Police Inspr) to take it
up & continue it He is in
doing that & the I. G is
encamped at Chalvally
in connection therewith As
the I G said that my presence
there was not necessary or
advisable (apparently
on the ground of my having
to take up the trial) I re
turned Thus you will see
that I can send no report
of the investigation of the case
I have already submitted a

reports in the case & they contain all the facts thereof upto now known. I have stated in my last report that at the trial the case might fully develop & that then the record would be submitted. So far as I observed at Gwalior the I. G is trying his best & have the matter thoroughly sifted. In the meanwhile I doubt if I (the trying Magistrate) may report on the case or express any opinion in regard to it beyond what has already been submitted in my 3 reports above referred to.

I beg to remain, Sir,
Your most obt servant

To
C. Ramiswamy Iyer Esq
Asst Secy: to the Govt of
Travancore

Asst Resident & Magistrate
Dt: Camp, 9 Oct 1900

32
11-95

26th October 96

My dear Sir

I have sent per Express a Copy of the Judgments in the Mohamedi Riot Case as required in your letter

This Copy was prepared in the Dy Commrs Office under the orders of the District Magistrate

Yours very faithfully

Chas Mc

To
C. Anthony Esq

Sl 34—6
11—95

(32)

Nos 1382
Ecd. 1

Camp Heggadadevankoté
May 27th 1896.

Sir,

In his D.O letter of the 21st instant the Secy: to Govt asked me to draw a report on the riot that took place at Kalavally on the 14th instant & send it to you. I, therefore, beg to submit herewith a copy of my reply to him.

I beg to remain, sir,
Your most obt servant
Abdulkader Sahib
Dy: Commr of Nanjanagud

To
J. Ramaswamy Esq B.A
Under Secy: to Govt
of Mysore

Mysore Govt. Orig. Files
Sl 34/6

OFFICE LINE
1895 9729.
DEWAN OF MYSORE

From V. P. Madhava Rao Esqr
I. G. Police

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,
Genl Dept.

35
11-95

Dated 29 May 1896
Despatched
Received 1-6-96

General No. Tel
No.

Enclosure No.

Investigation in re Indavelli not completed. Inquiries require to be held at Indavelli

Read at 5-30 P.M.
Init. 1-6-96

References to be marked.

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS

Code Class. 2

Monthly Number. 135

To (Office) Ootacamund

From (Office) Madura S.M.

Words.	Day.	Hour.	Minute.	Official Instructions.
68.	29.	7.	15	

To (Person) Secretary Govt. Government Fort St. George

From (Person) D. Madhava Rao

Investigation Completed Magistrate reports trial at Melvelly about ten accused & more than twenty at Pandarapalli in Trichy at Bangalore and other places parties sent to Trichy Cases of riot Thorough ascertained twelve Local Men ~~Enlightened~~ Enlightened police exerting Progressing Satisfactorily Have Matter for further

38 Word Form.

Recd. from LN. Sent to LN.

At Hrs. Mts. by OOTACAMUND 29-5-98 Telegraph Master.

C G P—No. 62 T—28 5 95—5000000

Pol N. 1294

(34)

J 1551

Gen. 31

1896

Ag 36
Cr 11-95

From The First Asst to the Resident in Mysore

To The Dewan of Mysore.

Dated 1st June 1896

Despatched

Received 2d — " —

Rec'd in G.B.: 9-6-96.

General No. 1993

No.

Enclosure No.

Asking for a full account of the disturbances that took place recently at Malvalli between the Vakkaligars & Besters, &c.

2/6/96 Dl.

No. 1993

FROM

THE FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE

To

The Dewan of Mysore.

Dated Bangalore, 1st June 1896.

SIR,

The Resident will be obliged if you w
favour him with a full account of the distur
that took place recently at Malvalli between
Vakkaligars and Bestars, and of the action ta
by the Durbar with reference to it.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
your most Obedient Servant

K. D. Erskine Captain,
First Assistant Resident.

K/.

Telegrams sent to the Senior Surgeon, Hill Division, as directed by the Dewan.

The result of the urine examination has not been reported by the 29th instant. He will submit a Resumé in a couple of days. The Dewan is of opinion that after the receipt of that summary, a short account should be compiled & reported with reference but not to the other matters already before Govt. & then wait for Mr. Madhava Rao's report.

4-6-96.

37
11-95

(35)

2/6/96
Deniliquin

My dear Sir,

Cholera is getting ahead in the Gold Fields, herewith the latest ~~telegram~~ telegram on the subject omitting the 3rd Communists remarks. The President has written a letter asking for a full account of the Malvalli riot which I submit herewith. The papers are there & I think it is no use my writing a draft with imperfect materials. I have seen the beginning I made with the papers here.

Total No of cases 77
No of deaths 39

Yours truly
J Dunmore

J 467

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE
1895/96
No. 1996
3303

From The District Magistrate of Mysore

To The Secretary to the Govt of Mysore
Rev: & Genl: Depts.

Dated 27th June 1896.

Despatched

Received 13-10-96.

General No. 1553
No.

Enclosure No.

Stating that the Malvalli riot case is adjourned to the 3d July 1896, and that the trial is likely to last for 40 days.

Seen & riot and trying of Sentencing the rioters & Condign punishments within 24 hours.

Similar Energy on the part of the Dist. Magt. can put an end to the lawless Spirit which is abroad, while a few more cases of apathy and timid delay like the present will soon encourage that Spirit & anarchy must triumphantly prevail.

29.6.96.

This may be filed - no orders req? - 7/10/96

Mys Observations

This delay is most undesirable in the public interest and seriously derogates from the most important End of Criminal Justice — namely its deterrent influence upon the lawless. It is noted with very great regret the growth of a lawless Spirit in parts of the Mysore District and unless the District Executive are fully alive to its grave significance very serious results must soon follow. Energetic action on the part of the District Magt is an Essential Condition of the peace - Compare at the picture of this most serious case dragging its weary length into that of a Mr. Micklejohn

No 1553.

Office of the District Magistrate

Mysore, dated the 27th June 1896.

To,

The Secretary to the Government
of Mysore
Revenue and Genl: Depts

Sir,

With reference to your docket, camp No 324 of this day, I beg to state that the Malvalli riot case was brought up by the Police on the 11th June 1896. But as the Barrister that appeared for the accused intimated his intention to apply to the Chief Court for the transfer of the case, time was (as required by law) given up to the 22d June 1896 to make that application. On Saturday, the 20th June 1896, the order of the Chief Court was received declining to transfer the case. On Monday, the 22d June 1896, the case was taken up, but the Barrister for the accused said that, as it was uncertain where the case was to be heard he had not received instructions to conduct the defence. Therefore the case had to be adjourned, and accordingly it was adjourned to the 3d July 1896.

As there are about 40 witnesses for the prosecution and 43 accused, and as there may be about 40 witnesses for the defence, the trial may last for about 40 days.-

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant

M K Venkataramayya
District Magistrate
of Mysore

MM

h

Al 89
ct 11-95

X

Camp No 324
27-6-96

To

The District Magistrate
of Mysore

Has the honor to request that
the District Magt will be good
enough to intimate to Govt
when the trial of the Malavalli
rioters now proceeding in his
Court is likely to be completed

26/6/96.

Secretary.

9

Sl 40
Ch 11—1895

To.

The First Assistant to the Resident
in Mysore

Camp ch 325
27-6-96

Sir

As requested in your letter
No 1993 of the 1st Instant, I
am directed to forward, for
the information of the Resident,
a Memorandum containing
an account of the disturbance
that took place recently at
Malavalli and of the action
taken by the Durbar with reference
to it.

A further report will be
forwarded ~~on the completion~~
~~of the trial~~ after the disposal
of the case now pending before
the District Magistrate of Mysore

I have &c

26/6/96 Secretary

M 24

Memo

In October 1895, the Bestars (fishermen) of Malvalli applied for a license to take a marriage procession through the Mysore-Kankanhalli high road which runs through the town of Malvalli and constitutes its main street. The Vakkaligars (agriculturists) objected to the grant of the license but the Subdivision Officer who held an enquiry into the matter decided that, both on the grounds of custom and of legal right, the fishermen were entitled to pass through the road in procession, the street being moreover one on which the occupants of houses belonged to different

Approved.
Send Copy with an M/L.
Covering letter to
1st Asst Resident for
information. The Resident
would like to promise a further
report on completion
of the trial.
25/10/96

Asst Resident will kindly see that this is completed
25/10/96

Sealed 26/10/96 for
despatch
26/10/96
26/10/96

9 Chit Govt

Sections of the community.
The Vakkaligars appealed
to the District Magistrate
and the Government, who
successively upheld the
findings of the Sub Divisio
Officer. The license
was enforced by the Sub-
division Officer who saw
the procession through
with a force of 30 constable
The Vakkaligars appear to
have taken it quietly
and nothing more was
heard of the matter. —
In April 1896, the Beslars
applied for a similar
license to bring with music
on 4th May sacred water
from the local tank to
be used in the marriage
ceremonies, and to parade
the bridegroom on horseback
on

on the 5th of May.

The Amildar anticipating possible opposition from the Vakkaligars, applied for an efficient Police force to the Subdivision Officer who directed him to grant the license and to follow the precedent of the previous year in enforcing it and informed him that the Assistant ~~Inspector~~ Superintendent of Police had been instructed to send him 10 Constables to assist in enforcing the license, should the Amildar consider such assistance necessary and make a requisition for the same. Thereupon the Amildar issued the license and, on the 4th May the preliminary procession in connection with fetching water from the tank took place

without serious opposition
from the Vakkaligars; only
a slipper or two were thrown
in the midst of the procession
by an unknown hand;
but there were clear signs
that the Vakkaligars were
discontented and were organ-
-ising to oppose the horseback
procession of the ensuing
day. On the evening of
the 4th Patel Eerisowda
invited a large number
of Vakkaligars, both local
and outsiders, and housed
them in the main street
of Malvalli. The pretext
was the marriage of an
insignificant Vakkaliga
residing in the fort of
Malvalli which is far
removed from the route
of the Bestar procession.
The marriage however
was

was arranged on purpose
to take place in a house
in the lane leading from
the Bestar Street to the main
Street of Malvalli. A
low marriage pandal
was put up with a view
to obstruct on the following
day the Bestar bridegroom's
progress on horseback. —
The Amildar had great
difficulty in removing the
obstruction. A large mob
of Vakkaligars had gathered
and though there were no
signs of the projected Vak-
kaligar marriage coming
off the invited guests were
to remain in Malvalli's
for the following day. —
Under these circumstances
the Amildar thought it
safest to put off the Bestar
marriage procession and
applied for a stronger re-

reinforcements than had
been promised by the S
Subdivision Officer. The
Latter fixed the 14th ~~Feb~~ May
for the procession to take
place, and on the evening
of the 13th. the Asst. Supt.
of Police with a force of
50 Constables, equipped
with carbines and ammu=
nition and headed by
Resene Inspector Nagarkar
arrived at Malvalli -

The procession was to
take place at 2 o'Clock
and the Deputy Com=
missioner and Subdivisio
Officer were timed to ar=
rive at Malvalli about
an hour earlier. On
the morning however of
the 14th. the riot took place.
About 7 o'clock A.M., the
Amildar took about 40
Police Constables through

the

the main street to point out to them the places where they should station themselves during the conduct of the afternoon procession. The Amildar was on horseback and the Constables had left their cartridges behinde in the Taluk Cutcherry. The party reached "Arlé Katte", the point where the lane connecting the Bestar street with the main street joins the latter, and the Amildar, having posted a Sergeant and six Constables at this point, turned round to go to the Taluk Cutcherry and fetch a few of the District Policemen to supplement the Special Reserve. When he had proceeded

about

50 yards, he observed a man swinging a club, who, on being questioned by the Amildar, said he was practising the art of club swinging. At the same time a bugle was sounded two or three times, a number of Vakkaligars rushed out from the adjoining houses, armed with clubs and choppers, the Amildar was surrounded, two of the crowd seized the horse's bridle, a third dealt a few heavy blows with a club on the head and face of the Amildar, a few others pulled the Amildar down from his horse, and the crowd then commenced an indiscriminate belaboring of the Amildar. The Reserve Inspector, who

noticed

noticed the Amildar being surrounded by a crowd, went with his men to his assistance and succeeded in rescuing him and carrying him to the pial of a house close by. The Amildar was bleeding profusely and the Police formed a line in front of him to protect him from the mob. The position however was a dangerous one, as the house was situate in a quadrangular indenture, 52 by 42 ft, in the street, on three sides of which were the houses of Vakkaligars. By this time the crowd was swollen to thousands, completely filled the street and tried to rush the quadrangle twice or thrice, but were beaten back by the Police with the butt end

of

of their carbines. This infuriated the mob who began to pelt stones at the Police, injuring several of the latter severely. The Inspectors remonstrances proved useless. He drew his sword and pointed it at the mob and the latter replied by a shower of stones. The Assistant Superintendent of Police had by this time heard of the assault on the Auildas and came on the scene, having made his way through the mob with the greatest difficulty. He spoke to the crowd and tried to pacify it, but to no effect; and some one in the crowd was heard to cry out "don't hesitate: strike, strike.". The stones were falling fast

and

and thick; the Asst. Supt.
was struck in the shoulder
and his arm temporarily
disabled, the Amildar
received a deep cut which
penetrated to the bone
beneath the left eye; the
Inspector's helmet was
battered in by a huge
stone hurled at his head
and almost every one
of the small band of
Policemen received more
or less serious injury.
Two attempts to break
through the crowd proved
useless, an attempt was
made to find refuge in
some of the adjoining houses,
but the inmates closed barred
and barricaded the
doors against the Police;
the mob was gathering
strength and courage,

and

the Asst. Superintendent suggested to the Inspector the opening of fire upon the crowd as the only re= =course left. The Police however had no ammunition and this seems to have been known to the mob; for, when the Inspector took hold of the fowling= =piece of the Asst. Superintendent and as threatened to shoot them, he was met by shouts of derisive laughter and was told they knew his Police tricks and that the Police had no ammu= nition with them. The Inspector fired two shots into the air; but the mob was unconvinced and said blank cartridges had been fired and after pelting a shower

of

of stones made a determined rush into the quadrangle, when the Inspector fired two shots into the crowd. Both took effect, two men dropped down, but this had not the desired effect of dispersing the mob. The fallen men were quickly removed to an adjoining pial; a fresh shower of stones was pelted at the Police and a more determined rush on the quadrangle followed. This was repeated three times in succession, — the shooting, the removal of the fallen bodies, the shower of stones and the rush at the quadrangle. Two cartridges only were left, but by this time one of the Policemen had

discovered an exit from the quadrangle by the side of one of the houses and the whole party including the Assist. Superintendent and the Sub Idar made for this exit ~~made their escape~~, the Inspector, with his gun pointed to the mob, covering their retreat. The exit led into the backyard of one of the houses and thence breaking through a hedge and clambering a wall, the party reached the Bestar Street, whence they made good their escape to the Hospital, though as over a great part of the way they continued to be assailed with showers of stones.

It has been ascertained that 5 of the mob were killed and 8 wounded.

The

The latter as well as the Amildar and such of the Police as were seriously injured were treated in the Hospital and are now on a fair way towards recovery and none of them are expected to die. A careful investigation was subsequently held and, as a result, 44 of the mob are now undergoing their trial before the District Magistrate of Mysore for offences under Sections 148, 152, 324, 326 and 353 of the Indian Penal Code.

Sd/-

Sub. to Secretary

23/10/26

No. 5755 / 5589 & 2-11-96.
One file

Sd 4/
et 11-95

20

The Acting Resident in
Mysore

Subd Bangl
29-10-96

Sir,

In continuation of
Receiving to my letter
No. Camp 325 dy 29th June 96
to the Dist Magte that
Court place at Malvalli
of the Mysore District
on 14th May last, I am
directed to forward for
the information of the
Resident & a copy
of the Judgment passed
by the District Magte of
Mysore convicting one of the accused persons
of the offence of
Receiving Stolen Property
Various Rates of
Imprisonment.

Signature illegible
Encl
Dy 30/10/96

I have &c
29-10-96.

In the Court of the District Magistrate
of Mysore
This 10th day of October 1896 at Mysore
Criminal case No: 7 of 1895-96

Present - B. K Venkatavaradrengar

Govt of Mysore — Complainant

~~V~~

Accused

1. Mantya
2. Soobba
3. Linga
4. T. Venkatappa
5. Eregowda
6. Venkatanaika
7. Rempa
8. Ranjappa
9. Ranna Hyda
10. Bookkatte Marig
11. Jatti
12. B. Venkataramana
13. P. Chowda
14. Ruti Imada
15. Javaraji
16. Boya
17. S. C. Deva
18. Channa
19. G. Dasa

20. B. Boojanga

21. S. Chowda

22. Rajji Linga

23. Rumbar Marisetty

24. M. Venkata

25. H. Chowda

26. Bori Sidda

27. Channegowda

28. Manchasetty

29. Puttasetty alias Puttiya

30. Pattiya

31. D. Honnagiri

32. B. Devegowda

33. Goorovanaikka

34. N. Venkategowda

35. Pillariya

36. Ram Eregowda

37. Chik Honnagiri

38. S. Bhoojanga

39. M. Malla

40. Narayanasami

41. Poatta

42. D. Boojanga

43. Basava. ——

1. The Complaint is that when on the morning of the 14th of May 1896 the Accl.

=dar

Amildar of Malvalli and some Police Officers and men had gone to the "Pettai" of Malvalli to see where they should post the police men to preserve order during the marriage procession of the "Bestars," the accused and many other persons of the "Vokkaliga" and other classes overpowered them, beat and hurt the Amildar, pelted stones and clubs at them with the object of frightening them and thereby compelling them to desist from doing their duty viz keeping order at the procession intended to come off that afternoon as per permission granted by the Sub Division magistrate of French Rocks. - The prosecution was at the instance of the police. -

2. (a) The witnesses examined for the prosecution are -

1. Mr Hassan ali Beg Amildar of Malvalli
2. Sidda Syce of the Amildar

3. Ameerkhan Police orderly of the Amildar

4. Putta Rev: peon of the Amildar

5. Abdoolkadar Police Constable that accompanied the Police Supt. to the Scene of this riot

6. Nagokar Police Inspector that had gone to Malvalli in charge of the Special reserve police men that had been sent there to keep order at the said procession.

7. Ryullakan Drill Sergeant of the Special reserve police force.

8. Chanua Police constable that had gone to the Scene of this riot with the Police Supt.

9. Abdoolkoodoos Constable of the reserve police force.

10. Mr. Kanjaraj Urs Police Supt.

11. Sundara Row Police Inspector of Malvalli

12. Thimmappia Police Jamadar of Malvalli

13. Hydarkan Sergeant of the Mysore city Police who had accompanied the reserve police force to Inalvalli.

14. Sanjeeva constable of the reserve police force.

15. Inadappa a resident of Inalvalli

16. Yatarajalu naidoo the Hospital asstt that treated the persons that were wounded in the riot.

17. Boga a barber of Inalvalli

18. Mr Cullis Excise Supervisor.

19. Shek Hossen Drill Sergeant of the reserve police force.

20. Mahamed Hossen the Hospital assistant that treated the Amildar at Mysore.

(b) The following exhibits were filed on behalf of the prosecution:-

(a) Plan of the petta of Inalvalli where this riot took place.

(b) Vernacular record of the correspondence

correspondence that took place between the Sub Division Magistrate and the Amildar of Gadwalli regarding the grant of permission to carry on the said procession.

(c) Telegram sent by the 5th accused Veeregowda to the Dewan of Mysore on the 5th May 1896 stating that there would be danger to the public peace if the said procession were allowed and praying that it might be stopped.

(d) Vernacular record of the correspondence that took place between the Sub Dn Officer and the Amildar some time ago about the procession of the beetars.

(e) The sword of Inspector Nagotkar that got indented when stones fell on it at this riot.

(f) the helmet of Inspector Nagotkar that was battered in by a stone

stone flung at him at this riot

(g) five carbines of the reserve police force that were indented owing to stone hits at this riot.

(h) fowling piece of the Police Supt. with which the rioters were shot at by Inspector Nagotkar.

(i) the club which police Constable Chanua wrenched away from one of the rioters.

Note. It is not known why the clubs thrown at the police were not produced.

(j) Yadi to Malvalli police Inspector sent by the Amildar of Malvalli giving cover to a copy of the license granted to bestors for their procession.

(K) thirty six clubs that were found in the house of the 9th accused Ramma Hyda.

(l) Six rockets that were found in the above house.

(m) wick (used for setting fire to rockets)

found in the above house.

(h) Five hatchets that were found in the above house.

(θ) Chopper found in the above house.

(μ) "bachi" found in the above house.

(λ) Mahazar drawn up when the articles were found.

(δ) Certificate granted by the Mahalle Hospital assistant regarding the wounds caused to the Amildar.

(ε) certificate given by the said Hospital apistant regarding the wound caused to the Amildar's horse.

(ω) Certificate given by the said Hospital assistant regarding the wounds caused to police officers and men.

3. (a) Against the 16 $^{th}_{=}$, 20 $^{th}_{=}$, 21 $^{st}_{=}$, 22 $^{nd}_{=}$, 23 $^{rd}_{=}$, 31 $^{st}_{=}$, 32 $^{nd}_{=}$, 33 $^{rd}_{=}$, 34 $^{th}_{=}$, 36 $^{th}_{=}$ 38 $^{th}_{=}$ and the 40 $^{th}_{=}$ accused the following

3. following charge was framed viz that they on the morning of the 14th May 1896 at Malvalli in the pettah thereof on the high road leading to Kankanhally with intent to overawe by criminal force or shew of criminal force the police and other officers that had gone there to preserve order at a procession of the bestars of Malvalli assembled together, that some of the assembly used force and thereby committed the offence of rioting punishable under section 147 of the Indian Penal Code.

(b). against the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 15th, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th 28th, 29th, 30th 37th, 39th, and the 41st accused the following charge was framed viz that they on the morning of the 14th May 1896 at Malvalli in the pettah thereof on the high

high road leading to Kankanhally with intent to overawe by criminal force or shew of criminal force the police and other officers that had gone there to preserve order at a procession of the bestars of Malvalli, assembled together armed with clubs and other deadly weapons, that some of the assembly used force and thereby committed the offence of rioting armed with deadly weapons punishable under Section 148 of the Indian Penal Code.

(c). Against the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 17th, 18th, 19th & the 42nd accused the following charges were framed viz that they on the morning of the 14th May 1896 at Malvalli in the pettah thereof on the high road leading to Kankanhally with intent to overawe by criminal force or shew of criminal force

the

the police and other officers that had gone there to preserve order at a procession of the bestars of Malvalli, assembled together armed with clubs and other dangerous weapons & caused hurt to them and thereby committed the offences punishable under Sections 148, and 324 of the Indian Penal Code.

(d) The 43rd accused was discharged as there was no evidence against him and the 35th died during the trial owing to sickness.

4. The plea of the accused is one of denial all round, some of them setting up alibi and the others alleging that, when they were eating after making Harisévé (or worship of God) the Government servants went there, told them to go away at once and when they said that they would do so after finishing their meal, fired at them, and killed and wounded

wounded some of them. —

5. The statements of the accused are almost uniform; while, as stated above, some of them viz the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 15th 16th, 17th, 18th 20th, 21st, 23rd, 26th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 33rd, 34th 36th, 37th, 38th, 41st and the 42nd accused pleaded alibi, the others viz the 6th 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 19th 22nd, 24th, 25th, 27th, 31st, 32nd, & the 39th accused stated that when they were eating with others the Government servants told them to go away at once and when they said that they would do so after finishing their meal fired at them and killed and wounded some of them. - The 12th and the 40th accused said that when they were going that way some shots hit and wounded them. —

The

6. The names of the witnesses examined for the defence are the following.—

1. Budi Sidda
2. Chikkuiga
3. Mari
4. Sanga
5. Kariya
6. Ranjundiya
7. Ramanna
8. Hanmantiya
9. Ranjundiya
10 Krishnappa
11. Nadiya
12. Venkatasamy
13. Moodlagirigowda
14. Ramaiya
15. Venkamma
16. Mada
17. Shankrappa
18. Chamarajars
19. Linyappa
20. Gowdiya
21. Rachegowda
22. Malla
23. Amiya
24 Narasimma
25 Chamabasava
26 Poolsamiya
27 Venkatagiriya
28 Mallegowda
29 Sidda
30 Maregowda
31 Govindiya
32 Anka alias Kunta
33 Puttegowda
34 Chowdegowda
35 Chowdegowda
36 Linyegowda
37 Kari Eregowda
38 Kullegowda
39 Mallegowda
40 Javaroygowda
41 Linyegowda
42 Panchegowda
43 Veerabhadriya
44 Rudrappa
45 Linyegowda
46 Hamma
47 Chinna
48 Narasimmegowda

49 Venkategowda
50 Madappa alias Kullappa
51 Neel Dasa
52 Holasal Dasa
53 Gavija
54 Sidda
55 Mudda
56 Ramanjeja
57 Poottegowda
58 Hombalgowda
59 Loobba
60 Moodlagirigowda
61 Dorasami
62 Mayija
63 Mada
64 Kadegowda
65 Hanmegowda
66 Channa
67 Rachija
68 Ramaji Row
69 Gindrija
70 Mariya
71 Bandi Chamasetty
72 K. Chamasetty
73 Ramrajoo
74 Krishnasetty
75 Venkategowda
76 Bhadriya
77 Mahmedali
78 Siddappa
79 Yakoobsab
80 Biddegowda
81 Ramanna
82 Chinnappa
83 Chikkanaika
84 Raghoonathaw Shetty
85 Ramshetti
86 Poottasetty
87 Ramanna
88 Kasinkan
89 Sidda Mallappa
90 Mellegowda
91 Javaroygowda
92 Sadasiva modliar
93 Basavachary
94 Venkata
95 Hamma
96 Tirukasetty
97 Magadi Shetty
98 Sidappa

99 Hanchigegowda
100 Yugrigowda
101 Chik Linggowda
102 Nayigowda
103 Doddegowda
104 Narasinga
105 Poottachary
106 Bettachary
107 Kempachary
108 Lakkegowda.

7. How to give a general aspect of the case. — The evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution goes to shew that some years ago the Vokkaligars of Malvalli raised an objection to the bestars of Malvalli taking any procession of theirs through the pettà of Malvalli; that thereon a series of correspond-ence ensued between the Amildar and the Sub Division Officer; that a protracted enquiry took place; that

that in the end the Sub Division Magistrate decided to permit the bestars to take their procession as the Vokkaligars failed to prove their right to restrain them from doing so; that thereon the Vokkaligars appealed to the District Magistrate, but that officer saw no reason to interfere; that then the Vokkaligars pray-ed the Government to cancel the license given to the bestars; that the Government too did not find ground to do so; that thereupon in the year 1895 the procession of the bestars was carried on without a hitch with the help of some police men; that

5. that in the current year (viz 1896)
the bestars having performed some
marriages wanted to have a procession;
that the Vokkaligaru again objected;
that again some correspondence took
place between the Amildar and the
Sub Division Magistrate; that in the
end the latter directed the issue of
the license prayed for by the bestars
and sent some police force to keep
order at the procession; that on the
morning of the day in the afternoon
of which the procession was to come
off (viz on the morning of the 14th May
1896) the Amildar went to the
petta of Malvalli with the police
force sent for his assistance to shew
to the police men where they were
to

to stand during the ensuing pro-
-cession; that on their way they found
a large concourse of people in the
pettah of Mahvalli assembled on the
pretext of making Harisévé (or wor-
ship of god); that the Amildar ~
pointed out to the police men ~
where they were to stand &c and ~
returned; that on his way back
the 1st and 2nd accused laid hold
of the bridle of the Amildar's ~
horse - the 3rd, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and
the 18th accused seized him by his
legs and pulled him down from
his horse and the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th
11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 17th, 18th, 19th and the
42nd accused beat him with clubs
and severely hurt him on his head.

head; that seeing this the reserve police Inspector and his men who had been left behind ran for his help; that on their way some of them were beaten by the mob; that even after their arrival the 19th accused went up again to strike the Amildar; that he was seized; that thereon the fury of the mob rose and stones were pelted; that to avoid the stone hits the Amildar ordered the release of that man as he knew who he was; that he was accordingly let go; that the mob was exhorted to desist from being unruly, but it nevertheless continued to pelt stones and clubs; that hearing of this row the Police Superintendent Mr. Kanjaraj Urs who was putting up in the vicinity hastened to the spot and finding that the mob was

was still continuing to throw stones advised it to keep quiet and to represent its grievance if any to the higher officers that were coming, that all this was of no avail, but the shower of stones continued ceaselessly, that the police men began to drop down and cry out that they were dying, that then they attempted to break through the crowd and escape, but the mob pounced on them and would not let them pass on, that thereupon they had to recede to the quadrangle where they had taken refuge, that the reserve Inspector drew his sword and frightened the mob to go away, but the 4th accused

accused hurled a stone at him which battered in his helmet and knocked it off; that again stones and clubs were thrown at them; that further remonstrances were made but all in vain; that upon that as a last resort the Police Superintendent ordered the Reserve Inspector Nagotkar to open fire; that the Inspector said that he had only brought carbines without ammunition; that the Superintendent said that his orderly had his fowling piece and some cartridges and that he might take them; that thereon the Inspector took that gun and after warning the mob that he would shoot them fired in the air to scare them away; that the mob hooted

by

by saying that he was simply
frightening them with mere powder
and that it was aware of all such
police tricks; that thereon the attack
with stones and clubs was renewed with
greater vigour and the lives of the
police men hemmed in the quad-
rangle were jeopardized; that upon
that the mob was again asked to
disperse on pain of being shot at;
that it did not care for it; that
thereon a shot was fired at it and
a man killed; that nevertheless
the attack did not cease, but
grew more furious; that again
six or seven shots were fired after
intervals and repeated warnings;
that with all this the attack on the

police

police did not at all cease; that
then a lane was pointed out by
somebody by which the police could
run away; that on its discovery they
beat a retreat; that even then the
mob pursued them to some distance
stoning them and hooting them at
their ignominious flight as they
termed it; that even after they
reached the hospital by jumping
over walls, hedges, ditches & running
through streets, fields &c the mob
collected there and challenged the police
what they would do if they surround-
ed them there and hammered them;
and that fearing further attack the
reserve Inspector disguised himself,
sent for the ammunition that had
been left in the police camp, ordered
his men to load their carbines and

and marched them to the Taluk Cutchery leaving the wounded Amildar in the hospital. —

8. While such is the averment for the prosecution that of the accused is that some of them were not at all on the scene of the row and that when the others were eating there with the men of their caste after making Hariséva the said Government Servants went up to them, told them to go away at once as the Vestar procession was about to come and although they said that they would go away after finishing their meal, still without any provocation, rhyme

or

or reason they all at once rushed

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

to where they were eating, trod on their food, & fired at them killing three and wounding seven or eight of them. The witnesses examined by them have spoken to the alibi set up and to the alleged unprovoked and unnecessary attack made by the Government-servants. —

9. Thus there is evidence in support of both the averments. And the only question is which of them is more probable than the other and which set of witnesses has spoken the truth. It is perhaps convenient to discuss this point after analysing the evidence against and on behalf of the accused. —

The

10. The 1st accused is a Holeya by name Mantya. The 1st witness (the Amildar) says that he laid hold of the bridle of his horse when he was assaulted. The 2nd & 3rd witnesses (who are the Amildar's Syce and police orderly) also say that he seized the bridle and that he had a club in his hand. The 5th witness (a police Constable) saw him afterwards in the crowd pelting stones at the police. His defence is that at the time of this row he was in his house in the same village (Malvalli) attending upon his sick mother. His witnesses say that he was

there

there. But they are his neighbours and castemen. If he was not at the row, there was no reason for a high officer like the Amildar to implicate him. Nor is there any ground to suppose that he might have made a mistake, as he is corroborated by his syce and police orderly and as further another constable says that he was also seen in the crowd later on pelting stones. -

11. The 2nd accused Subba is of the Devanga caste. The 2nd witness saw him in the crowd. The 3rd saw him seizing the bridle of the Amildars horse. The 4th (a rev. peon) saw him near the Amildar with a club in his hand. His defence is that he was away

away at Kollegal attending marriages
in the houses of his relations. The
marriages took place long previous
to this occurrence, one on the 23rd
April 1896, and the other on the 2nd
May 1896. To account for his
stay there even after the marriages
up to the date of this row his wit-
=nesses say that the sickness of
a child of one of them detained
him there. His 2nd witness (Veera
bhadria) only remembers the
dates of his visit on this occasion,
but not those of the other visits.
His 1st witness (Ranjundiya) is
his uncle-in-law. I do not
know if under these circumstan-
=ces reliance can be placed on
their

their testimony.—

12. The 3rd accused is a holeya by name Linga. The 1st witness (the Amildar) says that he seized his leg and pulled him down from his horse. The 2nd & 3rd witnesses corroborate him. The 5th, 6th & 13th witnesses saw him pelting stones, the last adding that he also saw — a club in his hand. His defence is that at that time he was engaged in performing the marriage of his daughter in the same village (Inalvalli). All the three witnesses examined by him say that he was so engaged, but one of them is the uncle of his son-in-law, another is the

the father-in-law of his brother and the third is the headman of his caste. Further the profession of the first two is admittedly mendicancy. Thus it is doubtful if they can be believed notwithstanding the testimony of the Amildar and five others to the effect that they saw him at the riot and that he seized the Amildar's leg and pulled him down. What possible reason can there be for the Amildar to falsely swear against him!

13. The 4th accused is a golla by name T. Venkatappa. The 1st witness (the Amildar) says that he instigated the 6th, 9th & the 10th

10th accused to beat him. The 2nd
witness saw him in the crowd.
The 5th witness says that he exhorted
the mob to beat the Superintend-
ent when he turned up. The 6th
witness (Nagokar) says that he
hurled a big stone at his head
which battered in his helmet,
and knocked it off, that he
threw another stone which hit
him on the right wrist and caused
his sword to fall off, and that
the third stone he flung at him
hit him on his cheek. The 7th witness
(the drill sergeant) also saw him throw
the stone which knocked off the 6th
witness's helmet. He adds that
this

this accused always threw stones with great force. The 9th witness says that he saw him in the crowd with a club in his hand and that he and others seized the constable that went to shield the Amildar. His defence is that on that day he was in Mysore. It would appear that he came to Mysore for two marriages that took place in the house of a relative on the 8th and 9th May 1896 and stayed there even after the marriage for seven or eight days, thus prolonging his stay there up to the date of this row. His witnesses seven in number, who say that he attended the marriages are

either

either his relations, acquaintances

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

or the friends of his relations. He was very clearly seen in the riot by the Amildar, the reserve Inspector, the drill Sergeant and others and they unequivocally affirm that he threw stones &c. Especially the evidence of Mr. Nagarkar regarding him very strongly impresses me with the truth of the averment that he was in the row. Mr. Nagarkar is very positive about this and he says that he saw him again and again — whenever he advanced towards him, stoned him and ran to the corner of a house. I feel no hesitation whatever in rejecting his

his evidence as unreliable.—

14. The 5th accused is a Vokkaliga by name Patel Eragowda. The Amildar's evidence goes to shew that it is this person that sent telegrams to the Dewan and the Resident to the effect that if the procession of the bestars were allowed serious things would occur. He too admits having sent the telegrams and the prosecution alleges that he is the Chief of the rioters. The 2nd witness saw him in the crowd. The 3rd heard him say in the mob "lajar" "lajar" when the Amildar was being beaten. The 9th also

also saw him in the crowd telling his men not to be in a hurry. The 13th saw him throw stones and holding a club. The 14th two observed him in the mob encourage it to beat the police. His defence is that on the evening previous to this riot he went from his house to that of the shanbag (both in Malvalli) stayed there that night as he felt ill of sorts, spent the following morning also there and left for his house after hearing of this row. He has examined six witnesses. They say that he was in the said shanbog's house that morning, but they are all his acquaintances,

friends and residents of his place.
Further it is curious that he
spent that night in the shanbog's
house although his own house was
nigh and he was indisposed. He
was not houseless and relationless
to seek shelter in another's
quarter. The falseness of this de-
fence is so patent on the face of
it that it does not require
much argument to prove it.
15. The 7th accused is a Vokkaliga
by name Kempanaika. The 1st
witness (the Amildar saw him
in the crowd. The 3rd witness
saw him beat the Amildar
with a club and the 5th witness
saw him pelt stones. His de-

fence

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

defence is that that morning he was in his garden (in Nealvalli) about a mile away from where this row took place and that on hearing of it he went to see what had occurred. Both his witnesses, who say that they were also working in the adjoining garden support him; but one is the holder of the neighbouring garden and the other is that man's neighbour. As the Amildar and the other two witnesses that have spoken against him have positively asserted that he was in the row and as there is no manner of ground to suppose that the Amildar has falsely sworn against him

him I reject his defence. —

16. The 8th & the 11th accused are Telugu banajigas by names Nanjap-pa and Jetti alias Venkataramana. Their case will be considered together as their defence is alike and their witnesses are the same. Firstly to the evidence against them. The 1st witness (the Amildar) and the 2nd witness saw the 8th accused in the crowd. And the 3rd witness saw him beat the Amildar with a club. Five persons implicate the 11th accused. The 2nd witness saw him in the crowd; The 3rd saw him beat the Amildar with a club; the 5th & the 6th saw him

him pelt stones and the 14th ob-
served him in the crowd with a club.
Their defence is that at that time
they were in a village in the Yeda-
thore Taluk. They have examined
five witnesses. One is the brother-
in-law of the 8th accused and father
-in-law of the 11th accused, the other
is the brother of that man; the
3rd is the father-in-law of the latter;
the 4th is a friend of the first and
the 5th is his servant. It is
very natural that the 1st who is
the fatherinlaw of the 11th accused and
brother inlaw of the 8th accused should
have come forward with his relation
(brother), Kinsman, (brother's father-in-
law), friend and servant and support-
ed

supported his daughters' husband (11th accused) and wife's brother (8th accused). Further there is some discrepancy in their statements. While he who is the father in law & brother in law of these accused says that when they left for their village they walked, his brother, who accompanied them, says that they travelled in a cart. Again when the former says that he paid nothing for their road expenses, the latter says that he gave 10 or 12 rupees. As they are interested witnesses reliance cannot be placed on their evidence and the testimony of the numerous witnesses

witnesses for the prosecution who have no reason to falsely swear against them, rejected. —

17. The 12nd accused is a Telugu Banajiga by name Venkataramana. The 2nd witness says that he was in the crowd; the 3rd witness avers that he beat the Amildar with a club and the 5th & the 11th swear that he pelted stones. His defence is that when he went to where the Vokkaljas were making Harisévé in search of his boy he was hurt by a gunshot. He has examined three witnesses. One says that he had gone to his house that morning in search of his boy and the other two say

say that they went with him to where the Aarisévé took place and saw him drop down when a shot hit him. This defence is more fanci-ful than real. He and especially his witnesses would not have ap-neared the spot where a big row was going on if they were mere passers-by, and thus en-dangered themselves. I therefore reject their evidence. —

18. The 15th accused is a Vakka-liga by name Jawaragowda. He is the son of the 5th accused Patel Eregowda. The 1st witness says that he instigated the 6th, 9th & the 10th accused to beat

him

him, the 2nd & 3rd say that he seized the Amildar's thigh and pulled him from his horse, the 5th, 6th & the 13th say that he pelted stones, and the 7th, 9th, & the 14th saw him in the crowd, the two latter adding that he had a club in his hand. His defence is that he was then in his house hard by having been laid up with fever. He has examined four witnesses. One is the man that is said to have treated him, the other, the person that had been to his house that morning for pen and ink and seen him sick and the remaining two are those that went from where this row

row took place and told him what had transpired. The 1st says that the last two went there together, whereas the latter say that they went one after another. And again the 2nd says that they merely passed by this accused's house. Further one of them is this accused's neighbour and the rest are the residents of this place saving one. As no less than nine witnesses (including the Amildar) swear that he was in the crowd, pelted stones &c, I have no hesitation in believing them in preference to the flimsy interested, and discrepant evidence offered by him.—

The

19. The 16th accused is also a Vokka-
liga by name Boga. He is the
daughters son of the 5th accused Patel
Eregowda. The 2nd witness saw him
in the crowd. The 3rd says that
he saw him pull the Amildar
down from his horse seizing his
leg and the 5th observed him when
he pelted stones. His defence is
that at that time he was in a
village eighteen miles away (in the
Kankanhally Taluk) buying some
grain. He has examined two
witnesses. One of them is the person
that is said to have sold the
grain to him and the other the
man in whose house he is said

to

to have put up on his way back
in a village (called Halagoor) about
11 miles from Malvalli. The former
says that he went to him on a
Tuesday some four months ago, &
asked him for raggy on the following
day (Wednesday and bought it the
next day (Thursday is the day of this
riot) and returned the same
day. He first said that that
was all he was aware of, but
when the accused asked him
what information reached him
the following day (Friday) he ad-
ded that on that day he heard
that the Sirkar men, the ryots
and the bestars had quarrelled and
three or four persons had been shot
dead

dead. This was done probably to shew that the Thursday referred to was the one on which this row took place. It is noteworthy that this witness says that none was present when the bargain was struck or when the grain was delivered save the cartmen whom however he does not know. Nor does he know where the accused put up in that village from Tuesday to Thursday. Thus he avoids giving room for any test. The other witness merely says that this accused went to his village on an evening about four months ago and said that he had gone to Salhanoor to buy raggi. He did not, however,

See

see the ragi carts, but was only told that they had been brought although he (the accused) was his guest and ate and slept with him that night. He adds that he then told the accused that information had reached that the Sirkar men had murdered some persons at Inavalli. He too avoids giving room for further enquiry by saying that none was present when the above conversation took place — and moreover he admits that this is the very first time that this accused went to his house. It is curious that he called there on his return journey but not on his way to the said Sathanoor.

Thus

Thus it is difficult to rely on them. This accused imputes motives to all the three witnesses that have spoken against him. He says that the 2nd witness (the Amildar's cycle) has said that he was in the crowd because sometime ago he demanded and recovered from him 1½ rupees he owed for grain supplied. The 3rd witness is said to have implicated him because his (the accused's) father had some time ago got him (the witness) fined. The 5th witness also is said to have grudge against him because his (accused's) father obtained a decree some time ago against the witness' fatherinlaw.

Done

none of these allegations has been proved nor was any attempt made to prove any. I, therefore, believe these witnesses.—

20. The 17th + the 18th accused are also Vokkaligas by name S.C. Deva and Channa. The latter is the brother in law of the 6th accused. The evidence against them is this. The 1st witness (the Amildar) says that they beat him with clubs. The 2nd witness has also sworn to that effect. The 3rd witness has said that they pulled the Amildar by his leg. The 5th saw them pelt stones. The 7th says that the 17th accused gave

gave him a blow on his left-shoulder.
Their defence is that when they were re-
turning from the tank with water
for the Harisiie (or worship) they
made that day, they heard some
reports of guns, then some people
who came running from the di-
rection where the worship was
being made said that the Serkar
men had killed two of the persons
that were eating, that this
frightened them and that thereon
they ran into a house for safety.
Their witnesses are none other than
their own comrades that had gone
with them from the scene of this
row to bring water. It is there-
fore no wonder that they have

have stated as desired. Infact it is apparent that they are of those that had as per prosecution assembled to oppose the procession.

21. The 20th accused Bujanga is also a Vokka liga.- The 3rd witness says that he saw him in the crowd - and the 5th & the 11th say that he pleted stones. His defence is that at that time he was ploughing his field about 2½ miles away. He has examined two witnesses viz two holeyas who are said to have worked with him that morning in his field for Cooly as per engagement made the previous evening. They say they did so, but it is wonderful

wonderful that they who admit-
-tedly never went there at any
time and never worked for Cooly,
did so only on the day in question.
They seem to be got up witnesses.

22. The 21st accused S. Chowda
is also a Vokkaliga. He is the
person in whose house the Amildar
was living on payment of rent.
The Amildar (1st witness) and the 2nd
witness say that they saw him in
the crowd and the 5th witness
avers that he pelted stones and
cried out "beat", "beat". His de-
-fence is that that morning
he was in his field about a
mile away, that his mother who

took

took him food said that a row had taken place and that then he and his two witnesses went to the village and saw what had transpired. He also stated that when 3 days after this riot he asked the Amildar for the rent due to him he got him pushed away and that on account of this he has given evidence against him. Of his two witnesses for the first point one says that the mother who gave information of this row was left behind in the field when they went to the village to see what had happened,

while

while the other says that she followed them at a distance of four or ten fathoms. Further one of them is a customary witness as he admits that he gave evidence on behalf of the Vokkaligas in a similar quarrel between them and the bestars some years ago - The 3rd witness is for proving that when this accused asked for the horse rent the Amildar got him pushed away. He says that the Amildar got him pushed away by the 2nd & 3rd witnesses for the prosecution and that then the Amildar was seated in a chair in the chavadi signing some papers. The hospital assistant has sworn that from the time of this row till he was

was carried to Mysore 6 days thereafter the Amildar was bed ridden and confined to his house. While such is the case it is wonderful that this witness has had the hardihood to say that the Amildar was seated in a chair in the Chavadi doing office work. This passes ones' comprehension. Thus I find it difficult to believe any of the three witnesses for this accused.—

23. The 23rd accused Marisetty is said to have been seen in the crowd by the 2nd & 3rd witnesses. The 5th says that he stoned & the 6th witness avers that he was among the party that attacked

attacked again and again. His
defence is that then he was sick
and that the said witnesses have
spoken against him through —
grudge. It would appear that
the 2nd witness who is the Amil-
-dar's Syce asked him some —
time ago for a "chatty" or pot for
boiling gram for the Amildar's
horse and he refused to comply
with his request. This is the grudge
imputed to him. The 3rd & 5th wit-
-nesses who are Constables asked
him, it seems, for pots for cook-
-ing food for the prisoners in the
lock up, & that he supplied
them for some time and then

declined

declined to do so and therefore
they are said to be inimical
to him. No evidence in proof
of these allegations was offered
and they stand unsupported.
They are therefore to be taken for
what they are worth. In re-
=gard to the alibi he examin
=ed three witnesses. All of them
say that that morning he
was sick in his house. The 1st
of them says that when he was
going in the street that day
the accused called him from
his house and told him that
he was suffering from bubo.
What reason there was to call
him and to divulge his shame

shame to him has not transpired. Further this witness is a Vokkaliga and as such is interested in the cause of the Vokkaligas. The other is the man that is said to have treated this accused and the third is the individual that is alleged to have fetched the second. The third is the neighbour of this accused and the second is only a post-peon. The 6th witness for the prosecution viz Mr. Nagokar the reserve police Inspector has affirmed that he very clearly saw this accused in the crowd that attacked again and again. He has no grudge against him and no personal interest can be attributed

attributed to him beyond that he is a police officer. I therefore think that his evidence cannot be rejected. —

24. The 26th accused Bori Sidda is also a Vakkaliga. The 2nd witness saw him in the crowd. The 3rd witness says that he advanced towards him and the Amildar with a club. And the 4th witness avers that he threatened the police men that their wives would become widows and asked them why they were risking their lives for the sake of the Amildar. His defence is that at the time of the row he was not there, but

but had, shortly previous to it,
left the place where the Vokkaligas
were making Harisévé to see a
calf of his which was reported
by his mother to have fallen into
a well two miles away. He has
examined two witnesses to prove
this. They have stated as required,
but their statements are replete
with contradictions. While one
says that the rope to pull up
the calf was taken from his
house, the other says that
it was taken from this accused's
house. Again when one says
that it was "Shanaboo" rope
the other says that it was

was a "Boothali rope. Further when one says that when they left the place where they were making Harisséé for the well to lift up the calf people had eaten a half of the food, the other says that eating had not commenced. Again when one says that there was water in the said well thigh deep, the other says that there was no water at all in it. And lastly while one says that they met this accused's mother on their way back from the well, the other says that they did not meet her. Thus this accused's

accused's defence has proved an utter failure. —

215. The 28th accused is Manchasetty. The 3rd and the 14th witnesses have said that they saw him in the crowd. But his defence is that he was in his shop when this row took place. All the three witnesses examined by him say that he was in his shop when this row took place. Two of them are the owners of the opposite shops - one a Ganiga and the other a tailor. The 3rd is a Siva chor man who was there making some purchase in this accused's shop. It will thus be seen that these are independent persons unconnected with each other.

Further

Further this accused says that he was taken as a punchayet-dar at first and that when he declined to take back the rice that the said 14th witness who has identified him had bought of him and when he refused to implicate some persons as suggested he was also run in. He further adds that the other witness that has identified him, viz the 3rd witness, had some quarrel with him about some money transaction As only the said two Constables have spoken against him, as something against each of them has been alleged and as

apparently

apparently independent and unconnected witnesses, two of whom are tradesmen, have sworn that this accused was in his shop when this row took place I think that he should have the benefit of all this doubt and be acquitted.

26. The 29th accused is Puttaseth alias Puttiah. The 2nd witness says that he was in the crowd. The 3rd witness avers that he advanced towards him and the Amildar with a club. And the 5th witness says that he pelted stones. His defence is that he was not in Malvalli when this row took place, that he left it seven or eight days previous to it

it for Dadadahally in the Krishna-
rajpet Taluk to attend a marriage,
that thence he went to Kenchana-
hally in the Yedathore Taluk to
buy tobacco, that when he went
back to Dadadahally his father
met him there and told him
that the police wanted him
in connection with this riot and
that thereon feeling astonished
at it he came straight to
this court without going to
Malvalli. To prove this he
has examined two witnesses.
One says that about 4½ months
ago this accused had gone to
his village (Dadadahally) for a
marriage and that thence he

he (the accused) and the other wit-
ness had gone to the said other villa
(Kenchanahally) to buy tobacco. But
the other witness says that the accd
and the 1st witness had gone to him
for tobacco, but that he did not
take him (the accused). Besides this
glaring contradiction the witnesses
do not mention the month or any
other particular to connect the
period of his alleged absence from
Malvalli with that when this
row took place. Therefore this de-
fence is also a failure. —

27. The 30th accused is Pattiya.
The 1st witness saw him in the
crowd when he went to post police
men. The 3rd observed him running
away from the crowd with a club

club in his hand. The 5th and the 6th (Mr. Nagokar) saw him pelt stones. His defence is that at the time of this row he was away in Kankauhally for two nuptials. He has examined three witnesses, two the owners of the houses in which the nuptials took place and one the person that saw him at the nuptials. They say that this accused was in Kankauhally for the nuptials, but their statements are full of contradictions. Of the said two persons, while one says that the letter of invitation sent to this accused was written by one Narasimmabhatta in his (witness') house and that the other witness was

was not present there, the latter says that it was written by one Appabhatta in his (Appabhatta's) house in the presence of himself and the other witness. Further both these witnesses are closely related to this accused viz one is his sisters husband and the other is the husband of the latters sister. It will be seen from the deposition of one of them that this relationship was not admitted easily. Owing to the said contradiction and the interestedness of the witnesses it is diffienlt to give credit to them. This accused assigns motives to three of the four of the witnesses that have deposed against him. Against the 1st

1st witness (the Amildar) he says that because he once declined to take nazur to an officer that went to Malvalli and thereby dis-obliged the Amildar, the latter has deposed that he was in the crowd. Who that officer was he cannot say? Regarding the other two witnesses (who are police con-stables) he states that through fear of being departmentally punish-ed they have given false evi-dence. How far these allegations are worthy of consideration need hardly be dissussed. Against the 4th witness (Mr. Kajokar) this accused has nothing to say, but suggests that the said two, Consta-

bles

constables put him up to depose as he has done. I am unable to allow that a responsible officer like him would have falsely sworn on the bible. —

28 The 33rd accused is Guruvanaika. The 1st witness saw him in the crowd when going to post police men. the 3rd witness observed him subsequently in the row with a club in his hand. and the 5th & 6th witnesses saw him pelt stones. His defence is that when this row took place he was in his house about 4 or 5 furlongs away, selling paddy. He has examined four witnesses - two of them are said to be the purchasers of paddy. the third is the man that is alleged to have measured it out and the fourth is

is the individual that was present on the occasion. They say that when this accused was selling paddy a man by name Puttaamma went running beating his mouth that the Government servants had shot his son. But there is material discrepancy in their statements. Of the two persons that went to this accused to buy paddy one says that they drove in carts, while the other alleges that they walked to the place. Again while one says that he went and awoke the other and took him the other avers that the former did not do so but that he rose himself

and

and got ready. Again while one says that the grain bought by the other was filled in 11 sacks, the latter says that it was filled in 20 sacks. The 4th witness who says that he saw the transaction alleges that he went there to ask this accused for some land to cultivate on "vara" (or half crop) tenure. He admits that he had never previously asked him for ~~any~~ land and it is noteworthy that he did so on this particular occasion. The 3rd witness, the man that is said to have measured out the grains of the same caste as this accused. Owing to the above contradictions, improbability and interested-ness I feel unable to rely on these

these witnesses and reject the evi-
dence of the Amildar, Mr. Nagottar
and the police constables against
whom nothing has even been alleged.
29. The 34th accused is Venkategowda.
The 1st witness says that he saw him
in the crowd while going to post
the police men. The 2nd witness also
saw him in the crowd. The 3rd
witness says that he kicked him
at the instigation of the 19th accd.
when he bent over the Amildar
to protect him from the assault
made on him. The 5th witness avers
that when the Superintendent
Mr. Ranjaraj Urs came he (this
accused) exhorted the mob to
beat him saying that "the dwarf
squint eyed Lavadi maga" (Chikoris
son)

(whore's son) comes." – The 11th witness (Inspector Lundar Row) swears that he pelted stones. His defence is that at that time he was in his shop about a furlong or two away. He has examined two witnesses. They say that he was in his shop the whole of that day, but they are both his neighbours and one of them is the brother of the 30th accd. Against the 3rd, 5th and the 11th witnesses he alleges something. It would appear that some time ago the 3rd and 5th witnesses asked him not to give evidence against the brother of the 3rd witness but he declined to accede to their request. There were it seems some hot words between him and the 11th wit.

witness (Inspector Sundar Row)
when some time ago he had
taken a complaint to him. These,
he says, are the reasons for these
three witnesses to depose against him.
These are far fetched ideas and more-
-over there is no evidence in support
of these allegations. The evidence aga-
-inst this accused is strong, while
that on his behalf is weak and
interested as above stated. —

30. The 36th accused is Ram Ere-
-gowda. The 5th & the 11th witnesses
saw him pelt stones and the 9th
says that he heard this accused
address the police thus — "Why
do you lose your lives. We will
finish him." (meaning the Amildar)
His defence is that at that

that time he was in his village 1½ miles away attending to the construction of his house and that then some man came and said that the Sirkar people had shot 2 or 3 persons. He has examined three witnesses. All of them have stated that he was in his house at that time, but one of them has said that he could not say whether the man that gave the information about this riot was a Hindu or a Mussalman. And moreover they are all Vokkaligas like himself having interest in the Vokkaliga cause. Nothing has been alleged against the witnesses for the prosecution and one

One of them is a responsible officer viz Inspector Sundara Row. There is no reason to disbelieve him or the 9th witness who is not of Malvalli having any local interest but of the special reserve force of Mysore. —

31. The 37th accused is Chikka Honnajiri. The 3rd witness saw him running away from the crowd with a club in his hand and the 9th observed him advancing towards the police with a club. His defence is that he left Malvalli the day previous to this now for Arasikere side to buy a bullock and returned to Malvalli on the

the following evening, that is on
the evening of the day on which the
row took place. He has examined
three witnesses. Two of them are to
speak to the fact of this accused
having, on the morning of the
row, been in a village about 2½
hardaries away and the 3rd is
for saying that this accused
had told him the previous day
that he would go and informed
him of his return the next day.
The evidence of this 3rd witness is
of no use being hearsay. The other
two have sworn that on that
day this accused was in their
village and bought a bullock. One
of them is a Sivachar man. And

And there is no contradiction in their evidence. Further those that have deposed against him are only two constables. Therefore I give him the benefit of doubt and acquit him. —

32. The 38th accused is Bujanga. The 5th & the 11th witnesses have sworn that this accused pelted stones. His defence is that that morning he was in Sathyagal and returned to Malvalli that afternoon. He has examined two witnesses. One of them is the person that is alleged to have hired his cart to a fair at Marahally and back and the other is a man that is said

said to have joined them when on
their return journey they had halted
at Kollegal. Both of them have
stated as desired; but their state-
ments are full of contradictions.
When one of them says that he and
this accused were seated together
under the cart when the other
joined them, the latter says that
the former was not present, but
only this accused. Again when
one says that he does not know
if the other paid this accused
any hire for riding in his cart
from Kollegal to Malvalli, the other
avers that he paid 4 annas and
told the former of that. Further,
when one says that all the three
slept in the cart when they had

had halted at Sathyagal, the other says that only two of them slept in it. Again when one says that Kadlay (or bengalgram) had been loaded in the cart, the other says that he cannot say what was in the cart whether iron things or otherwise. There are some more discrepancies but the above are probably sufficient to test their veracity. While their credibility is so doubtful it is a question if the averment of the said two witnesses for the prosecution, one of whom is an Inspector, can be thrown away. —

33. The 40th accused is Naraina-samy. The 2nd witness says that he saw him in the crowd. His

His defence is that at that time he was returning from the waste weir of the tank at Malvalli after washing his cloth, when a gun shot hit him and hurt him. He has examined two persons and both of them say that when they and this accused were returning from the tank he was hurt. If he was merely returning and was unconnected with the opposi=tionists he would not have mixed himself up in the crowd and exposed himself to the danger. But, however, as the witness that has deposed against him has said that he merely saw him in the crowd and as there is no evidence of his having taken

taken any active part in the riot it may be that he was a mere passerby and being a boy just out of his teens, did not know to take better care of himself. Giving him therefore, the benefit of this doubt I ac= =quit him. —

3/4. The 4 1st accused is Putta. The 13th witness says that he threw stones and had a club in his hand. His defence is that he was then in his house attend= =ing to his sick wife. He has exa= =mined two witnesses and both of them say that at that time he was in his house. Both of them are Vokkaligas interested in the

the general cause of the accused,
but, however, as there is no dis-
-crepancy in their statements, as
the woman is said to have died
subsequently and as only one
witness has spoken against him,
I give him the benefit of doubt
and acquit him. —

35. The 42nd accused is D. Bujang
The 1st witness (the Aruldar) says
that he beat him with a club
The 2nd & 3rd witnesses say that
he was in the crowd and the
5th says that he pelted stones.
His defence is that he was not
then in Malvalli, but had
gone to Channapatna, and that
on his way back he heard at

Maddur

madder that this row had taken
place the previous day and that
his father (the 32nd accused) had
been hurt. He has examined
3 witnesses. One of them is the man
that had hired his cart to Chama-
-patna, the other is the owner of the
other cart similarly hired by the
first and the 3rd is the individual
that gave them the information
about this riot. This last man
says that when he met the
said 2 witnesses and this accused
the accused alone was eating and
the witnesses were standing. Of the
2 witnesses one says that all the
3 were eating and the other alleges
that he was not eating. Thus
all the 3 have contradicted one

another

another.— Further one of these wit-
nesses viz 76th witness Bhadruja has
contradicted himself. Once he said
that he did not know previously that
this accused was the son of the 32nd
accused and then alleged that he
had known it. While such is the
character of the evidence for this
accused's defence it is difficult to
reject the testimony of the Amil-
dar and of the other 3 witnesses who
have very clearly implicated
him, the Amildar saying that
he beat him with a club.—

36. Having discussed the evidence
against and on behalf of the 28
accused that pleaded alibi &c
and acquitted 4 of them, I now
proceed to consider the case of

of the remaining 13 accused who stated that when they and others were eating the Government servants disturbed them &c. —

37. The evidence that is existing against each of the said 13 accd. will first be stated and then their defence discussed as it is allalike.

(a) Against the 6th Venkatanaika the 1st witness viz the Amildar, says that he beat him most with a club; the 2nd & 3rd witnesses also say that he beat the Amildar with a club; the 4th witness says that he saw him near the Amildar with a club; the 5th, 6th, and the 11th witnesses say that — they saw him pelt stones; the 9th witness says that this accused

accused saying - "what will they (the police) do? will they cut our throats?" tied up his cloth round the waist and rushed forward and then brought a stone to put on the Amildars' head, but he prevented him from doing so; and the 14th witness also saw him bring the stone. - This man appears to be the foremost of all. The evidence against him is very clear and strong. Even at the trial whenever the Counsel for the accused did not come he examined the witnesses of the other accused and conducted their cases -

(b) Against the 9th accused Kunna Ayda, the first witness, the Amildar, says that he beat him with a club; the 2nd witness says that he saw him in the crowd; the 3rd witness says

says that he saw him beat the Amildar with a club; the 4th wit-ness observed him near the Amil-dar with a club in his hand, the 5th witness heard him cry out — "beat, beat" and saw a club in his hand; the 9th witness says that he saw him come forward with a club, the 11th witness also saw him in the crowd with a club in his hand; and the 12th witness found a lot of clubs &c in his house when he searched it. This accused too seems to have played an important part in the row.—

(c) Against the 10th accused Bukkatte Mary the first wit-ness (the Amildar) says that he

first

first struck the ground with a club and when he asked why he was doing so it was stated that he was exercising with it and that soon after that the assault on him was begun, this accused also beating him with a club severely; the 2nd & 3rd witnesses also depose to the same effect; the 4th witness saw him near the Amildar with a club in his hand; the 5th witness saw him pelt stones having a club in his hand, and the 9th witness also saw him in the crowd and say that they (the crowd) were not afraid of the police. - This accused also has evidently committed himself to a highly exceptionable degree. -

(d) The 13th accused Chowda was seen in the crowd by the 2nd witness. The 3rd witness saw him beat the Amildar with a club and the 11th observed him pelt stones. -

The

(e) The 14th accused Kuruti mada was seen by the 2nd witness when he beat the Aruldar with a club, and was observed by the 3rd witness when he seized the Aruldar's leg and pulled him from his horse. The 4th witness saw him near the Aruldar with a club in his hand and the 5th witness saw him pelting stones. —

(f) The 19th accused G. Dasa is also a man that has made notably observations. The 1st witness saw him when he was then and there arrested by the 6th witness when he advanced to beat him (the Aruldar) with a club. As the stoning increased when he was arrested the Aruldar says that he ordered his release stating

stating that as he knew him well he could be taken up subsequently. The 2nd & 3rd witnesses say that he blew a horn as a signal for the attack. The 6th witness Sir Dagokar says that he seized him when he went to beat the Amildar with a club and then let him go as the stoning increased and the Amildar said that he knew him and that he could be arrested afterwards. The 7th & 9th witnesses saw him when actually he beat the Amildar with a club. The 11th witness saw him pelting stones and the 14th observed him in the crowd with a club in his hand. —

(g) The 22nd accused Kajji Lugia was seen in the crowd by the 2nd witness and was observed by the

5th witness while pelting stones.—

(h) The 24th accused M. Venkata was seen in the crowd by the 2nd witness. The 3rd witness saw him when he advanced towards him and the Amildar with a club in his hand and the 5th witness observed him while pelting stones.—

(i) The 25th accused Honne Chowda was seen in the crowd by the 2nd witness. The 3rd witness observed him when he advanced towards him and the Amildar with a club and the 4th wit saw him when he was near the bleeding Amildar with a club in his hand.—

(j). The 22nd accused Channegowda

was seen by the 3rd witness when he advanced towards him and the Anildar with a club. The 6th, 11th and the 13th witnesses saw him pelt stones. The 7th witness observed him in the crowd and the 9th saw him when he advanced with a club in his hand.—

(K) The 31st accused Dodda Honnagiri was seen in the crowd by the 1st and the 2nd witnesses and the 9th witness says that he heard him say that they (the crowd) were not afraid of the police.—

(L) The 32nd accused T.B. Devegowda was seen by the 11th witness, Insp. Sundararow, pelting stones.—

(m) The 39th accused Malla was seen in the crowd by the 2nd and the 7th witnesses. The 6th & 11th witnesses (Inspectors Nagokar & Sundarakow) saw him pelt stones. The 9th witness heard him say that they (the crowd) were not afraid of the police. And the 14th wit. saw him in the crowd with a club. —

38. Having set forth above the evidence against the 13 accused that admitted that they were on the spot, I now proceed to discuss their defence. They say that when they were eating after making Hari-

Contd

Harisévé (or worship of God) the
Amildar, the Police Superintendent,
the reserve police Inspector, police
men and some bestars went up
there and asked them to go
away as the bestar procession
was about to come and when
they said that they would clear
away after finishing their meal
the said Govt. servants at once
rushed, trod on their food, beat
them, poked them with the butt
ends of guns and when they
got up shot them &c. To prove
this, each of them examined
a number of witnesses generally
persons

persons who were alleged to have
been eating with them. They have
stated as desired. Their number
is doubtless large and it
could have been infinitely
larger still, in as much as
all those that had assembled
could have been cited. The mere
numerical number is not, I
think, the test of truth. The
probability has to be considered.
They want it to be believed
that when the Guardian rode
to the place on his horse the
Supt. went by his side walk-
-ing. Is it likely that it would

would have been so? The horse episode would, probably, have been left out altogether, but it was necessary apparently for the purpose of accounting for the injuries on the Amildar's person. Therefore it was retained and it was suggested that the pony shied and threw the Amildar down. I strongly endeavoured to adopt the story that was advanced by the accused, but found it impossible to do so. Can any reasonable person think that such responsible officers and gentlemen like the Police Supt. Mr. Ranjaraj Urs, the Amildar Mr.

Mr Hassan ali Beg, the reserve police Inspector Mr Nagpokar de would have for no cause allowed the food that the accused and others were eat-ing to be ruthlessly trodden over merely because they pray-ed for some little time to fi-nish their meal? Further there was no occasion to clear the ground then — as the intended bestar procession was only to come off many hours later on. Again it is improbable that they would have been eating so early in the morning. The

The evidence of Mr Cullis, the Excise Supervisor, beats my mind. He is unconnected with either party and his evidence is disinterested. He is a Christian gentleman of respectability and there is not the shadow of reason to doubt him. He says that the police men were hemmed in a quadrangle surrounded by houses and hammered by the mob with an incessant shower of stones notwithstanding the several remonstrances and words of advice and admonition advanced. The stones went past

past him whizzing, so much so that he apprehended danger. He belongs to a class that is generally accredited with greater courage, firmness and presence of mind than the classes of peo-ple that were on the spot and yet the danger was so imminent that even he had to quit the scene and take to heals and run away as fast as his legs could carry him. He avers that no body was eating and that there was no sign of there having been any public feed there. It is in evidence that the

the police twice tried to run away, but that the mob resisted them and would not let them pass. And when at last they found means of escape and bolted the mob even then pursued them and hooted them by crying out that they were running away. There is abundant evidence to show that the Amildar, the Police Supt^t and the reserve Inspector and others told the people not to be in a hurry, but to wait till the arrival of the higher officers who were expected, but that it was all in vain and it only resulted in the attack growing more and more

furious and the police men drop-
-ping one after another. When
the situation of the police be-
-came unbearable and their
lives were despaired of and
when all entreaties failed, the
Police Supt^tt. says that he or-
-dered the reserve Inspectors to open fire
the last resort. It would
appear that the Inspector
said that no ammunition
had been taken and that thereon
the Supt^tt. ordered him to take his
fowling piece from his orderly.
He says that he did so and
after repeated warnings and
after once firing in the air,
shot at the mob, but even

even then to no effect, as instead of clearing away it renewed the attack and stoned the reserve — Inspector and others. This shews how determined the mob was. In addition to the hundred and odd witnesses examined by the accd — their learned barrister Mr. Master named 8 persons. They were also summoned but only 4 of them were examined and the rest were dispensed with. All those 4 are, according to their own admission, of those that had been brought up as witnesses for the prosecution and given up as having been bought over by the opposite party. Their statements are to

to the same effect as those of the numerous persons examined by the accused viz that when the accused and others were eating the said Govt. servants needlessly molested them &c. But they add one more allegation viz that the police from the Inspector General downwards teased them and wanted them to say that the accused were not eating, but that they beat the Anil-dar. The object of the introduction of this piece of averment is probably the creation of an impression that the accused were not the aggressors, that they were quietly eating, that the

the Government servants un-
necessarily troubled them and then
attempted to suppress the real
facts and coerce the people
to give false evidence. Even -
granting that such high officers
as the Inspector General of Police,
the Sub Divn. Magistrate, the
Police Supt.t Mr. Handy and
others did attempt to extort
statements, can it be supposed
that for no cause whatever
the local Supt.t Mr. Rangaraj
ders, the Amildar, the reserve
force Inspector and others
pitilessly rushed to where
the accused and others were
peaceably seated at a feast

ruthlessly trod on their food,
and merely because they want-
ed some little time to finish
their meal cruelly beat them,
poked them, licked them, kicked
them, shot them, wounded them
and killed them! I repeat -
that I indeed struggled to
adopt this theory, but found
it beyond me to bring myself
to believe it. -

39. After a full, very full,
and careful consideration
of all the surrounding cir-
-cumstances of the case and
the most anxious thought that
was in my power to bestow on

on it I come to the conclusion that the accused are guilty. 40. How to the punishment to be meted out to them. If the grant of the license to the bestars by the Sub Div: Magte was wrong improper, irregular, illegal and contrary to all — custom and usage, it was for the accused to have appealed at the proper quarter and obtained redress; but they did not do so, but merely sent alarming telegrams and took the law into their own hands. It is in evidence that some of the witnesses for the defence were

were also witnesses for defence
when some time ago there was
a similar trial for an obstruc-
tion caused to the procession
of this same bestars by the
Vokkaliyas of this same Iralvalli
and that trial ended
in the discharge of the accused.
It is further in evidence that
some of the accused called
upon the Vokkaliyas to come
to obstruct the present procession.
Emboldened doubtless by
their previous unchecked career
of lawlessness the accused seem
to have with premeditation and
firm determination mustered

strong

Note.—
3rd witness
for the prosec-
ution says
this.

strong and intimidated the Govt
servants unto an yielding to their
demands and frighlened them
out of their wits and caused
a great disturbance & the public
peace and even loss of your
lives. They heeded not the
numerous advices and warn-
ings given, caredno for the
authorities; set at-defiance
all law and rules and as it
were waged war against Govt
collecting thousands of persons,
and if that were not Suffi-
-cent turned the table and
Charged its servants with having
mercilessly disturbed them
and killed some of them when

when they were peaceably at their meal and then begged them not to take the dead bodies to Mysore. I, therefore, think that their act deserves condign punishment. —

41. Accordingly the Court finds that the 16th accused Boja, 20th accused Bujanga, 21st accused L. Chowda, 22nd accd Kajji Linga, 23rd accused Kumbar Marisetty, 31st accd Dodda Somappi, 32nd accused B. Devegowda, 33rd accused Guru-vanaika, 34th accused R. Venka-tegowda, 36th accused Kam Ere-gowda, and the 38th accused

Bujanga

Bujanga are guilty of the offence set forth in the charge viz rioting, punishable by section 147 of the Indian Penal code and directs that they be rigorously imprisoned for a year and be fined Rs 100/ each or in default be further rigorously imprisoned for six months. The court further finds the 1st accused Mantya, the 2nd accused Subba, the 3rd accd Linga, the 4th accused T. Venkatappa, the 5th accused Eregowda, the 15th accused Javarai, the 24th accused Dr. Venkata, the 25th accused H. Chowda, the 26th accused Bori Sidda, the 27th accused Channegowda,

the 29th accused Puttiya alias Puttasetty, the 30th accused Pattiya and 39th accused Dr. Dalla guilty of the offence set forth in the charge, viz rioting armed with a deadly weapon, punishable by section 148 of the Indian Penal code and directs that they be rigorously imprisoned for a year and six months and be fined the 1st and 3rd accused Rs 10 each, the 2nd accused Rs 20, the 4th, 5th and the 15th accused Rs 200 each, and the rest Rs 150 each or in default of payment thereof they be further rigorously imprisoned for six months each. The Court also finds the 6th accused V.

V. Venkatanaika, 7th accused Kempa,
8th accused Ranjappa, 9th accd
Kunna Hyda, 10th Bookkatte
Mery, 11th accused Jatti, 12th
accused Venkataramana, 13th
accused D. Chowda, 14th accused
Kunti mada, 17th accused S.C.
Deva, 18th accused Channa,
19th accused G. Dasa and the
42nd accused D. Bujanga are guilty
of the offences set forth in the charge
viz rioting armed with a deadly
weapon and causing hurt by
it punishable under sections
148, & 324 of the Indian Penal
Code and directs that they be
rigorously imprisoned for two years
and be fined the 6th Venkatanaika
in

in the sum of Rs 400, the 9th & the 10th in the sum of Rs 300 each, the 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 17th 18th and the 42nd Rs 200 each and the 19th Rs 20, or in default of payment thereof, they be further rigorously imprisoned for six months each.—

/Signed/
B. K. Venkatavardrajar
District Magistrate

"Copy"
[illegible]
[illegible]

Compd
CR